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FIRST EDITION.

CONGRESS.

The Speech of Senator Sumner

On His San Domingo Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Long before the hour of meeting the galleries and corridors leading to the Senate were densely thronged by an immense audience, eager to hear the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had been announced to address the Senate on San Domingo. The diplomatic and ladies' galleries were almost entirely monopolized by the fair sex. At 12 o'clock the spectacle was one of the most animated ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's appearance on the floor was welcomed by the galleries with applause.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, Mr. SUMNER took the floor and asked for the reading of the resolutions recently submitted by him and already published, against the use of the United States naval forces to support Baez in an attempt to sell his country in violation of its constitution, and threatening the integrity and existence of the friendly power, Hayti. He then submitted and had read by the Secretary an additional resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That whatever may be the title to the territory under an unratified treaty, it is positive that after the failure of the treaty in the Senate, all pretext of title ceased, so our Government is in all respects a stranger to the territory, without excuse or apology for any interference against its enemies, foreign or domestic, and therefore any belligerent intervention or act of war on the coast of the Island of San Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate is unauthorized violence, without the support of law or reason, and a proceeding directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that in the pressure to gain admittance to the galleries, hundreds of ladies had been excluded. He moved that the cloak rooms and corridors in the rear of the Senate Chamber be opened for their accommodation. There was no objection, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to carry out the motion as the order of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] would not be interrupted at the expiration of the morning hour, but would be allowed to proceed regularly. It was so ordered.

Mr. SUMNER then arose and addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr. Wilson. His speech follows in full:

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, entering again upon this discussion I perform a duty which cannot be avoided. I wish it were otherwise, but duty is a task-master to be obeyed. On evidence now before the Senate, it is plain that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence, and of belligerent intervention, being war, without the authority of Congress. An act of war without the authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean Sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the Black Republic of Hayti.

Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the Navy, which has been the agent; for the sake of the Administration, under which the Navy acted; for the sake of Republican institutions, which suffer when the Great Republic makes itself a pattern of violence, and for the sake of the Republican party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and also in the light of precedent, so far as precedent holds its torch. When I speak for Republican institutions, it is because I would not have our great example weakened before the world and our good name tarnished. And when I speak for the Republican party, it is because from the beginning I have been the faithful servant of that party and aspire to see it strong and triumphant. But beyond all these considerations is the commanding rule of Justice, which cannot be disobeyed with impunity.

QUESTION STATED.

The question which I present is very simple. It is not, whether the acquisition of the island of San Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language and institutions, is desirable; but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition. This question is essentially preliminary in character and entirely independent of the main question. On the main question there may be difference of opinion—some thinking the acquisition desirable and others not desirable; some anxious for empire or at least a *sanitarium* in the tropics, and others more anxious for a Black Republic, where the African race shall show an example of self-government, by which the whole race may be uplifted; some thinking of gold mines, salt mountains, hogsheads of sugar, bags of coffee and boxes of cigars; others thinking more of what we owe to the African race. But whatever the difference of opinion on the main question, the evidence now before us shows too clearly that means have been employed which cannot be justified. And this is the question to which I now ask the attention of the Senate.

REASON FOR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Here, sir, I venture to relate how and at what time I became specially aroused on this question. The treaty for the annexation of the Dominican people was pending before the Senate and I was occupied in considering it, asking two questions: first, Is it good for us? and, secondly, Is it good for them? The more I meditated these two questions I found myself forgetting the former and considering the latter, or, rather, the former was absorbed in the latter. Thinking of our giant strength, my anxiety increased for the weaker party, and I thought more of what was good for them than for us. Is annexation good for them? This was the question in my mind when I was honored by a visit from the Assistant Secretary of State, bringing with him a handful of dispatches from St. Domingo. Among these were dispatches from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexation, from which it distinctly appeared that Baez, while engaged in selling his country, was maintained in power by the navy of the United States. That such was the official report of our Consular Agent, who signed the treaty, there can be no question, and this official report was sustained by at least one other consular dispatch. I confess now my emotion as I read this painful revelation. Until then I had supposed the proceeding blameless, although precipitate. I had not imagined any such terrible and indefensible irregularity.

These dispatches became more important as testimony when it appeared that the writers were personally in favor of annexation. Thus, then, it stood that, on the official report of our own agents, we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people the sacrifice of their country. To me it was apparent at once, that the acquisition of this foreign territory would not be respectable or even tolerable, unless by the consent of the people there, without force on our part. The treaty was a contract, which, according to our own witnesses, was obtained through a ruler, owing power to our war vessels. As such it was beyond all question a contract obtained under duress, and, therefore, void, while the duress was an interference with the internal affairs of a foreign country, and, therefore, contrary to that principle of non-intervention which is now a rule of International Law. As this question presented itself, I lost no time in visiting the Navy Department, in order to examine the instructions under which our naval officers were acting and also their reports. Unhappily these instructions and reports were too much in harmony with the other testimony, so that the State Department and Navy Department each contained the record of the deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed the consummation. I could not have believed it, had not the evidence been explicit. The story of Naboth's Vineyard was revived.

Violence begets violence, and that in San Domingo naturally extended. It is with nations as with individuals—once stepped in they go forward. The harsh menace by which the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti was rudely assailed came next. It was another stage in belligerent intervention. As these things were unfolded, I felt that I could not hesitate. Here was a shocking wrong. It must be arrested; and to this end I have labored in good faith. If I am earnest, it is because I cannot see a wrong done without seeking to arrest it. Especially am I moved if this wrong be done to the weak and humble. Then, by the efforts of my life and the commission I have received from Massachusetts, am I vowed to do what I can for the protection and elevation of the African race. If I can help them, I will; if I can save them from outrage, I must. And never before was the occasion more imminent than now.

CONTRACT FOR CESSION OF TERRITORY MUST BE WITHOUT PRESENCE OF SUPERIOR FORCE.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the instincts of the human heart, when I say that a contract for the cession of territory must be fair and without suspicion of overawing force. Nobody can doubt this rule, whether for individuals or nations. And where one party is more powerful than another it becomes more imperative. Especially must it be sacred with a republic, for it is nothing but the mandate of justice. It is general in its application; nay more, it is part of universal law, common to all municipal systems and to international law. Any departure from this requirement makes negotiation for the time impossible. Plainly there can be no cession of territory, and especially no surrender of national independence, except as the result of war, so long as hostile cannon are frowning. The first step in negotiation must be the withdrawal of all force, coercive or minatory.

EXAMPLE OF SPAIN.

Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon-light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of Baez to the United States, this ancient monarchy was induced by Santana, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of reannexation to the Crown. Here let it be remarked that Santana was legitimate President, while Baez is a usurping dictator. And now mark the contrast between the Ancient Monarchy and our Republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers, that in the act of reannexation the Dominicans were spontaneous, free and unanimous—that no Spanish emissaries were in the territory to influence its people; nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land. No such boast can be made now. American emissaries are in the territory, with Cazneau and Fabens as leaders, while American war-vessels, including the Dictator, our most powerful Monitor, properly named for the service, were in the waters with guns pointed at the people to be conquered, and American soldiers with bayonets glancing in the sun were on the decks of these war vessels, if not on the land. The contrast is complete. In the case of Spain the proceeding was an act of peace; in our case it is an act of war. The two cases are as wide asunder as peace and war.

All must feel the importance of this statement which I have to say, is not without official authority. I now hold in my hand the Spanish documents relating to the re-annexion of Dominica as published by the Cortes, and with your permission I will open these authentic pages.

Omitting particularities and coming at once to the precise point, I read from a circular by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to diplomatic agents abroad under date of Aranjuez, April 25, 1861, which declares the proper forbearance and caution of Spain, and establishes a precedent from which there can be no appeal:

"The first condition necessary and indispensable, which the Government of her Majesty requires in accepting the consequences of these events is that the act of reincorporation of St. Domingo with the Spanish monarchy shall be the unanimous, spontaneous, and explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans."

The dispatch then proceeds to describe the attitude of the Spanish Government. And here it says of the events in Dominica:

"Nor have they been the work of Spanish emigrants who have penetrated the territory of St. Domingo, nor has the superior authority of Havana nor the forces of sea and land at his disposition contributed to it. The Captain General of Cuba has not separated himself, nor could he depart for a moment from the principles of the Government and from the policy which it has followed with regard to them. *Not a Spanish bottom or soldier was on the coast or in the territory of the Republic* when the latter by a unanimous movement proclaimed its reunion to Spain."—*Sesiones de Cortes, 14th Nov. 1861, vol. I., Append. VI., al num. 4, p. 7.*

It will be observed with what energy of phrase the Spanish Minister excludes all suspicion of force on the part of Spain. Not only was there no Spanish ship on the coast, but not a single "bottom." And then, it is alleged, that the "first condition" of reannexion must be "the unanimous, spontaneous, and explicit expression of the will of the Dominicans." No foreign influence, no Spanish influence was to interfere with the popular will. But this is nothing more than justice. Anything else is wrong.

The Spanish Government, not content with announcing this important rule in the dispatch which I have quoted, return to it in another similar dispatch, dated at Madrid, 26th May, 1861, as follows:

"The Government of the Queen, before adopting a definitive resolution on this question, sought to acquire absolute assurance that the votes of the Dominican people had been spontaneous, free, and unanimous. The reception of the Proclamation of the Queen as sovereign in all the villages of the territory of St. Domingo proves *the spontaneousness and the unanimity of the movement*." [*Ibid.*, p. 11.]

Here again is the allegation that the movement was spontaneous and unanimous, and that the Spanish Government sought to acquire absolute assurance on this essential point. This was openly recognized as the condition precedent; and I cite it as unanswerable testimony to what was deemed essential.

On this absolute assurance the Ministers laid before the Queen in council a decree of reannexion, with an explanatory paper, under date of 19th May, 1861, where the unanimity of the Dominican people is again asserted, and also the absence of any influence on the part of Spain.

"Everywhere was manifested jubilee and enthusiasm in a manner unequivocal and solemn. The public authorities, following their proper impulses, have obeyed the sentiment of the country, which has put its trust in them. Rarely has been seen such a concourse, such a unanimity of wills to realize an idea, a common thought. *And all this, without having on the coast of San Domingo a single bottom, nor on the territory a soldier of Spain.*"—*Sessions de Cortes*, 14 Nov., 1861, *Vol. I, Append. VI. al num.* 4, p. 8.

Such is the official record on which the decree of reannexion was adopted. Mark well, sir—a unanimous people, and not a single Spanish bottom on the coast or Spanish soldier on the territory.

CONTRAST BETWEEN SPAIN AND UNITED STATES.

And now mark the contrast between the Old Monarchy and the Great Republic. The recent return of the Navy Department to the Senate, in reply to a resolution introduced by me, shows how the whole island has been beleaguered by our Navy, sailing from port to port, and hugging the land with its guns. Here is the return:

"The following are the names of the vessels which have been in the waters of the island of San Domingo since the commencement of the negotiations with Dominica, with their armaments:

"Severn—14 9-inch and 1 60-pound rifle.

"Congress—14 9-inch and 2 60-pounder rifles.

"Nantasket—6 32-pounders, 4,500 pounds; 1 60-pounder rifle.

"Swatara—6 32-pounders, 4,500 pounds; 1 11-inch.

"Yantic—1 11-inch and 2 9-inch.

"Dictator—2 15-inch.

"Saugus—2 15-inch.

"Terror—4 15-inch.

"Albany—14 9-inch and 1 6-pounder rifle.

"Nipsic—1 11-inch and 2 9-inch.

"Seminole—1 11-inch and 4 32-pounders of 4,200 pounds.

"Tennessee—On spar-deck, 2 11-inch, 2 9-inch, 2 100-pounders, and 1 60-pounder; on gun-deck, 16 9-inch.

"The ships now in those waters are, as far as is known to the Department, the Congress, the Nantasket, the Yantic, and the Tennessee." (Senate Ex. Doc., No. 45, page 3, Forty-first Cong. third session.)

Twelve mighty war ships, including two if not three powerful monitors, maintained at the cost of millions of dollars, being part of the price of the pending negotiation. Besides what we pay to Baez, here are millions down. Rarely have we had such a fleet in any waters—not in the Mediterranean, not in the Pacific, not in the East Indies. It is in the waters of San Domingo that our navy finds its chosen field. Here is its flag, and here also is its frown. And why this array? If our purpose is peace, why these engines of war? If we seek annexion by the declared will of the people, spontaneous, free and unanimous, as was the boast of Spain, why these floating batteries to overawe them? If we would do good to the African race, why begin with violence to the black republic?

Before the Commissioners left our shores there were already three war-ships with powerful armaments in these waters, the Congress, with fourteen 9-inch guns and two 60-pounder rifles; the Nantasket, with six 32-pounders, 4,500 pounds, and one 60-pounder rifle; and the Yantic, with one 11-inch gun and two 9-inch. And then came the Tennessee, with two 11-inch and two 9-inch guns, two 100-pounders and one 60-pounder on its spar-deck, and sixteen 9-inch guns on its gun-deck, to augment these forces, already disproportioned to any proper object. The Commissioners are announced as ministers of peace; at all events their declared duty is to ascertain the real sentiments of the people. Why send them in a war-ship? Why cram the dove in a cannon's mouth? There are good steamers at New York, safe and seaworthy, whose presence would not swell the array of war, nor subject the Great Republic to the grave imputation of seeking to accomplish its purpose by violence.

TRAGICAL END OF SPANISH OCCUPATION.

If while negotiating with the Dominicans for their territory, and what is more than territory, their national life, you will not follow Spanish example and withdraw your war ships with their flashing arms and threatening thunder, at least be taught by the tragedy which attended even this most propitious attempt. The same volumes of authentic documents from which I have read show how, notwithstanding the apparent spontaneousness, freedom and unanimity of the invitation, the forbearance of Spain was followed by resistance, where sun and climate united with the people. An official report laid before the Cortes describes nine thousand Spanish soldiers dead with disease, while the Spanish occupation was reduced to three towns on the seaboard, and it was perilous for small parties to go any distance outside the walls of the city of San Domingo. The same report declares that twenty thousand troops, provided for a campaign of six months, would be required to penetrate "the heart of Cibao," which is the very region now occupied by General Cabral, who disputes the power of Baez. At last Spain submitted. The spirit of independence prevailed once more on the island, and the proud banner of Castile, which had come in peace, amid general congratulations, and with the boast of not a Spanish bottom or Spanish soldier near, was withdrawn.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT.

The example of Spain is re-enforced by an English precedent, where may be seen, in the light of analogy, the true rule of conduct. By a statute of the last century, all soldiers quartered at the place of an election for members of Parliament were removed at least one day before the election to the distance of two miles or more, and though this statute has been modified latterly, the principle has been preserved. No soldier within two miles of a place of election is allowed to go out of the barracks or quarters in which he is stationed, unless to mount guard or to vote. This safeguard of elections is vindicated by the great commentator, Sir William Blackstone, when he says: "It is essential to the very being of Parliament that elections should be *absolutely free*, therefore all undue influences upon the electors are illegal and strongly prohibited." (Blackstone, Comm., Vol. I., p. 178; Stephens, Comm., Vol. II., p. 461.) In accordance with this principle, as early as 1793, a committee of the other House of Congress reported against the seat of a Representative on the ground that United States troops were quartered near the place of election and were marched in a body round the court house. (Contested Elections, p. 79, case of Mr. Preston.) And now that an election is to occur in St. Domingo, where national independence is the question, nothing is clearer than that it should be, in the language of Blackstone, "absolutely free," and to this end all naval force should be withdrawn at least until the "election" is determined. Lord Coke, the great English authority, tells us that election is "when a man is left to *his own free will*, to take or do one thing or another which he pleases. (Coke Litt., 144.) But the Dominican people must be left to their own free will.

SEIZURE OF WAR POWERS BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

All this is preliminary, although pointing the way to a just conclusion. It is only when we enter into details and consider what has been done by our Government, that we recognize the magnitude of the question. Unless the evidence supplied by the agents of our Government is at fault—unless the reports of the State Department and Navy Department are discredited, it is obvious beyond doubt, most painfully plain and indisputable, that our Government has seized the war powers carefully guarded by the Constitution, and without the authority of Congress has employed them to trample on the independence and equal rights of two nations, coequal with ours, unless to carry out this project of territorial acquisition you begin by setting at defiance a first principle of international law. This is no hasty or idle allegation, nor is it made without immeasurable regret. And the regret is increased by the very strength of the evidence, which is strictly official and beyond all question.

BAEZ, THE USURPER.

In this melancholy business the central figure is Buenaventura Baez, unless we except President Grant, to whom some would accord the place of honor. The two have acted together as copartners. To appreciate the case, and especially to comprehend the breach of public law, you must know something of the former, and how he has been enabled to play his part. Dominican by birth, with much of Spanish blood and with a French education, he is a cross where these different elements are somewhat rudely intermixed. All his life he has been adventurer, conspirator and trickster, uncertain in opinions, without character, without patriotism, without truth, looking out supremely for himself, and on any side according to imagined personal interest, being once violent against the United States as he now professes to be for them.

By the influence of General Santana, Baez obtained his first election as President in 1858, when, contrary to a positive provision of the Constitution against a second term except after the intervention of an entire term, he managed by fraud and intrigue to obtain another lease of power. Beginning thus early his violations of the Constitution, he became an expert. But the people rose against him, and he was driven to find shelter within the walls of the city. He had never been friendly to the United States, and at this time he was especially abusive. His capitulation soon followed, and after eleven months of usurped power he left for France. Santana succeeded to the Presidency, and under him in 1861 the country was reincorporated with Spain, amidst the prevailing enthusiasm of the people. Anxious to propitiate the different political chiefs, the Spanish government offered Baez a Field Marshal's commission on condition that he should remain in Europe, which I understand he accepted. For some years there was peace in Dominica, when the people, under the lead of the patriot Cabral, rose against the Spanish power. During this protracted period of revolution, while the patriotism of the country was stirred to its inmost depths, the Dominican adventurer clung to his Spanish commission with its honors and emoluments, not parting with them until six weeks after the Cortes at Madrid had renounced the country and ordered its evacuation, and then, in his letter of resignation addressed to the Queen, under the date of June 15, 1865, he again outraged the feelings of his countrymen by declaring his regret at the failure of annexion to Spain, and his "regard for their august person and the noble Spanish nation," against whose arms they had been fighting for independence. Losing his Spanish honors and emoluments, the adventurer was at once changed into a conspirator, being always a trickster, and from his European retreat began his machinations for power. Are we not told by the proverb that the devil has a long arm?

On the disappearance of the Spanish flag Cabral became Protector and a National Convention was summoned to frame a Constitution and to organize a new Government. The people were largely in favor of Cabral, when armed men in the name of Baez and stimulated by his emissaries overwhelmed the Assembly with violence, forcing the conspirator into power. Cabral, who seems to have been always humane and prudent, anxious to avoid bloodshed and thinking that his considerable European residence might have improved the usurper, consented to accept a place in the Cabinet which was inaugurated December 8, 1865. Ill gotten power is short lived, revolution soon began, and in the month of May, Baez, after finding asylum in the French Consulate, fled to foreign ports.

The official journal of San Domingo, *El Monitor* (June 2, 1866), now before me, shows how the fugitive tyrant was regarded at this time. In the leading article it is said:

"The administration of General Baez has fallen under the weight of a great revolution, in which figured the principal notabilities of the country. A spontaneous cry, which may be called national, because it rose from the depths of the majority, revealed the proportions of the movement, its character and its legitimacy."

Then follows in the same journal a manifesto signed by the principal inhabitants of St. Domingo, in which is set forth with much particularity the grounds of his overthrow, alleging that he became President, not by the free and spontaneous choice of the people, but that he was imposed by an armed movement; that he treated the chief magistracy as if it were his own patrimony and monopolized among all his kindred the lucrative posts without regard to the public service; that, instead of recognizing the merit of those who had by their sacrifices served their country, he degraded, imprisoned and banished them; that, in violation of the immunity belonging to members of the Constituent Assembly, he sent them to a most horrid prison, and here numerous persons are named, that without any judicial proceedings, contrary to the Constitution, and in the spirit of vengeance, he shut up many deserving men in obscure dungeons, and here also are many names; that, since his occupation of the Presidency, he has held the capital in constant alarm, and has established a system of terrorism in the bosom of the national representation. All this and much more will be found in this manifesto. There is also a manifesto of Cabral, assigning at still greater length reasons for the overthrow of Baez, and holding him up as the enemy of peace and union; also, a manifesto by the Triumvirate, constituting the Provisional Government, declaring his infractions of the Constitution; also, a manifesto from the general in command at the city of St. Domingo, where, after denouncing the misdeeds of one man, it says, "this man, this monster, this speculator, this tyrant, is Buenaventura Baez."

Soon after the disappearance of Baez, his rival became lawful President by the direct vote of the people, according to the requirement of the Constitution. Different numbers of the official journal now before me contain the election returns in September, 1866, where the name of General Jose Maria Cabral appears at the head of the poll. This is memorable as the first time in the history of Dominica when a question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. By that direct vote Cabral became President, and peace ensued. Since then there has been no election, so that this was last as well as first.

During his enforced exile, Baez found his way to Washington. Mr. Seward declined to see him, but referred him to me. I had several conversations with him at my house. His avowed object was to obtain assistance of money and arms to aid him in the overthrow of the existing government. Be assured Mr. President, he obtained no encouragement from me, although I did not hesitate to say, as I always have said, that I hoped my country would never fail to do all possible good to Dominica, extending to it a helping hand. It was at a later day that our belligerent intervention began.

Meanwhile Cabral, embarrassed by financial difficulties and a dead weight of paper money, the legacy of the fugitive conspirator, turned to the United States for assistance, offering a lease of the Bay of Samana. Then spoke Baez from his retreat, denouncing what he called "the sale of his country to the United States," adopting the most inflammatory language. By his far-reaching and unscrupulous activity a hostile force was organized, which, with the help of Salnave, the late ruler of Hayti, compelled the capitulation of Cabral, February 8, 1868. A Convention was appointed, not elected, which proceeded to nominate Baez for the term of four years, not as President, but as Dictator. Declining the latter title, the triumphant conspirator accepted that of *Gran Ciudadano* or Grand Citizen, with unlimited powers. At the same time his enemies were driven into exile or executed. The prisons were gorged, and the most respectable citizens were his victims. Naturally such a man would sell his country. Wanting money, he cared little how it was got. Anything for money, even his country.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

Cabral withdrew to the interior, keeping up a menace of war, while the country was indignant with the unscrupulous usurper, who for the second time had obtained power by violence. Power thus obtained was naturally uncertain, and Baez soon found himself obliged to invoke foreign assistance. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" cried the Grand Citizen. European powers would not listen. None of them wanted his half island—not Spain, not France, not England. None would take it. But still the Grand Citizen cried, when at last he was relieved by an answering voice from our Republic. A young officer, inexperienced in life, ignorant of the world, untaught in the Spanish language, unversed in International Law, knowing absolutely nothing of the intercourse between nations, and unconscious of the Constitution of his country, was selected by the President to answer the cry of the Grand Citizen. I wish that I could say something better of General Babcock; but if I spoke according to the evidence, much from his own lips, the portraiture would be more painful and his unfitness more manifest. In closest association with Baez, and with profitable concessions, not easy to measure, was the American Cazneau, known as disloyal to our country, and so thoroughly suspected that the military plenipotentiary, before leaving Washington, was expressly warned against him; but like seeks like, and he at once rushed into the embrace of the selfish speculator, who boasted his intimacy beyond all Americans "with the Samana and annexation negotiations to their close," and who did not hesitate to instruct Baez that it was not only his right but duty to keep an American citizen in prison "to serve and protect negotiations in which our President was interested," which he denominates "the great business in hand." Hatch-San Domingo Report, p. 135, Forty-first Congress, Senate, No. 234.)

By the side of Cazneau was Fabens, also a speculator and life long intriguer, afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Baez in "the great business." Sparing details, which would make the picture more somber, I come at once to the conclusion. A treaty was signed by which the usurper pretended to sell his country to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000; also another treaty leasing the bay of Samana for an annual rent of $150,000. The latter sum was paid down by the young plenipotentiary, of $100,000 in cash and $50,000 in muskets and a battery. No longer able to pocket the doubloons of Spain, the usurper sought to pocket our eagles, and not content with muskets and a battery to be used against his indignant fellow-countrymen, obtained the Navy of the United States to maintain him in his treason. It was a plot worthy of the hardened conspirator and his well-tried confederates.

OPEN INFRACTION OF DOMINICAN CONSTITUTION.

The case was aggravated by the open infraction of the Constitution of Dominica with which it proceeded. By that Constitution, adopted 27th September, 1866, a copy of which is now before me, it is solemnly declared that "neither the whole nor any part of the territory of the Republic can ever be alienated," while the President takes the following oath of office: "I swear by God and the Holy Evangelists to keep, and cause to be kept, the Constitution and the Law of the Dominican people, to respect their rights and maintain the National Independence." Previous constitutions had said simply, "*no part* of the territory of the Republic shall be alienated;" but now, as if anticipating recent events, it was declared "*neither the whole* nor any part," thus explicitly excluding the power exercised. All this was set aside while the plot went on. Even if Baez defied the Constitution of his country, our Government, in dealing with him, could not do so. In negotiation with another Power, the Great Republic, which is an example to nations, cannot be insensible to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the contracting party, and this duty becomes stronger from the very weakness of the other side. Defied by the Dominican usurper, all these restrictions must be sacredly regarded by us. Than this nothing can be clearer in International Ethics; but the rule of law is like that of ethics. Ancient Rome, speaking in the text of Ulpian, says: "He who contracts with another either knows, or ought to know, his condition:"—*Qui cum alio contrahit, vel est vel debet esse non ignarus conditionis ejus*; and this rule has the authority of Wheaton as part of International Law. (Wheaton, Elements, Part III, chap. 2, sec. 262.) Another writer gives to it this practical statement, precisely applicable to the present case: "Nevertheless, in order to make such transfer valid, the authority whether *de facto* or *de jure*, must be competent to bind the State. Hence the necessity of examining into and ascertaining the power of the rulers, as the municipal constitutions of different States throw many difficulties in the way of alienations of their public property and *particularly of their territory*." (Halleck, International Law, chap. vi, sec. 9.) Thus, according to International Law, as expounded by American authority, was this treaty forbidden.

Treaties negotiated in violation of the Dominican Constitution and of international law were to be maintained at all hazards—even that last terrible hazard of war; nor was public law in any of its forms, constitutional or international, allowed to stand in the way. The war powers, so carefully guarded in our Republican Government, and so jealously defended against the one-man power, were instantly seized in open violation of the Constitution of the United States, which was as little regarded as that of Dominica, while the law of nations in its most commanding principles was set at defiance—all of which appears too plainly on the facts.

ALLEGATIONS IN FORMER SPEECH NOW REPEATED.

When last I had the honor of addressing the Senate on this grave question, you will remember, sir, my twofold allegation, first, that the usurper Baez was maintained in power by our navy to enable him to carry out the sale of his country, and, secondly, that further to assure this sale the neighbor republic of Hayti was violently menaced by an Admiral of our fleet, both acts being unquestionable breaches of public law, constitutional and international. That these allegations were beyond question, at least by our Government, I knew well at the time, for I had the official evidence on my table; but I was unable to use it. Since then it has been communicated to the Senate. What I then asserted on my own authority, I now present on documentary evidence. My witnesses are the officers of the Government and their official declarations. Let the country judge if I was not right in every word I then employed. And still further let the country judge if the time has not come to cry "halt" in this business, which already has the front of war.

WAR.

War, sir, is the saddest chapter of history. It is known as the last reason of kings. Alas! that it should ever be the reason of a republic. "There can be no such thing, my lords, as a little war," was the exclamation of the Duke of Wellington, which I heard from his own lips, as he protested against what to some seemed petty. Gathering all the vigor of his venerable form, the warrior, seasoned in a hundred fights, cried out, and all within the sound of his voice felt the testimony. The reason is obvious. War, whether great or little, whether in the fields of France or the island of St. Domingo, is war, over which hovers not only death, but every demon of wrath. Nor is war merely conflict on a chosen field; it is force employed by one nation against another, or in the affairs of another, as in the direct menace to Hayti and the intermeddling between Baez and Cabral. There may be war without battle. Hercules conquered by manifest strength the moment he appeared on the ground, so that his club rested unused. And so our navy has thus far conquered without a shot; but its presence in the waters of Hayti and Dominica was war.

TWO SOURCES OF TESTIMONY.

All this will be found under two different heads, or in two different sources; first, what is furnished by the State Department, and secondly, what is furnished by the Navy Department. These two departments are witnesses, with their agents, confessing and acting. From the former we have confession; from the latter we have acts; confessions and acts all in harmony and supporting each other. I begin with the confession.

CONFESSION OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

In the strange report of the Secretary of the State, responsive to a resolution moved by me in the Senate, the dependence of Baez upon our navy is confessed in various forms. Nobody can read this document without noting the confession, first from the reluctant Secretary, and then from his agent.

Referring to the correspondence of Raymond H. Perry, our consular agent at St. Domingo, who signed the treaties, the Secretary presents a summary, which though obnoxious to just criticism, is a confession. According to him the correspondence "tends to show that the presence of a United States man-of-war in the port was supposed to have a *peaceful influence*." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-first Congress, third session, page 12.) The term "peaceful influence" is the pleonasm of the Secretary confessing the maintenance of Baez in his usurpation. There is no such thing as stealing; "*convey* the wise it call;" and so with the Secretary the maintenance of a usurper by our war ships is only exerting "a peaceful influence." A discovery of the Secretary. But in the levity of his statement the Secretary forgets that a United States man-of-war has nothing to do within a foreign jurisdiction and cannot exert influence there without unlawful intervention.

The Secretary alludes also to the probability of "another revolution," of course against Baez, in the event of the failure of the annexation plot, and here is another confession of the dependence of the usurper upon our navy.

But the correspondence of Mr. Perry, as communicated to the Senate, shows more plainly than the confession of the Secretary how completely the usurper was maintained in power by the strong arm of the United States.

The anxiety of the usurper was betrayed at an early day, even while vaunting the popular enthusiasm for annexation. In a dispatch dated at St. Domingo, January 20, 1870, Mr. Perry thus reports:

"The Nantasket left this port January 1, 1870, and we have not heard from her since. She was to go to Peurto Plata [a port of Dominica] and return *via* Samana Bay [also in Dominica.] *We need the protection of a man-of-war very much*, but anticipate her return very soon."

Why the man-of-war was needed is easily inferred from what is said in the same dispatch:

"The President tells me that it is almost impossible to prevent the people pronouncing for annexion before the proper time. *He prefers to await the arrival of a United States man-of-war before their opinion is publicly expressed*." (Ibid p. 104.)

If the truth were told, the usurper felt that it was almost impossible to prevent the people from pronouncing for his overthrow, and therefore he wanted war ships.

Then under date of February 8, 1870, Mr. Perry reports again:

"President Baez daily remarks that the United States Government has not kept its promise to send men-of-war to the coast. He seems very timid and lacks energy." (Hatch-St. Domingo Rep., p. 63; Senate No. 234, Forty-First Congress, second session.)

The truth becomes still more apparent in the dispatch of February 20, 1870, nearly three months after the signature of the treaties, and while they were still pending before the Senate, where it is openly reported:

"*If the United States ships were withdrawn he* (Baez) *could not hold the reins of the Government*. I have told him this." (Senate Ex. Doc., p. 105, No. 17, Forty-First Congress, third session.)

Nothing can be plainer. In other words, the usurper was maintained in power by our guns. Such was the official communication of the very agent who had signed the treaties, and who was himself an ardent annexionist. Desiring annexion, he confesses the means employed to accomplish it. How the President did not at once abandon unfinished treaties maintained by violence, how the Secretary of State did not at once resign rather than be a party to this transaction, is beyond comprehension.

Nor was the State Department left uninformed with regard to the distribution of this naval force. Here is the report, under date of St. Domingo, March 12, 1870, while the vote was proceeding:

"The Severn lies at this port; the Swatara left for Samana the 9th; the Nantasket goes to Puerto Plata to-morrow, the 13th; the Yantic lies in the river in this city. Admiral Poor on board the Severn, is expected to remain at this port for some time. Everything is very quiet at present throughout the country."—(*Ibid.*, p. 107.)

Thus under the guns of our navy was quiet maintained, while Baez, like another usurper, exclaimed, "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

What this same official reported to the State Department he afterwards reaffirmed under oath, in his testimony before the committee of the Senate but on the case of Mr. Hatch. The words were few, but decisive, touching the acts of our navy—

"Committed since we had been there, *protecting Baez from the citizens of San Domingo*." (Hatch-St. Domingo Report, p. 195; No. 234, Forty-First Congress, second session.)

Then, again, in a private letter to myself, under date of Bristol, Rhode Island, February 10, 1871, after stating that he had reported what the record shows to be true, "that Baez was sustained and held in power by the United States Navy," he adds:

"This fact Baez acknowledged to me."

So that we have the confession of the Secretary of State, also the confession of his agent at St. Domingo, and the confession of Baez himself, that the usurper depended for support on our navy.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN SACRIFICED TO HELP THE TREATY.

This drama of a usurper sustained by foreign power is illustrated by an episode, where the liberty of an American citizen was sacrificed to the consummation of the plot. It appears that Davis Hatch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, intimately known to one of the Senators of that State [Mr. Ferry] and respected by the other, [Mr. Buckingham] lived in Dominica, engaged in business there, while Cabral was the legitimate President. During this time he wrote letters to a New York paper, in which he exposed the character of the conspirator Baez, then an exile. When the latter succeeded by violence in overthrowing the regular Government, one of his first acts was to arrest Mr. Hatch on the ground that he had co-operated with Cabral. How utterly groundless was this charge appears from a letter to Baez from his own brother, Governor of the province where the former resided, (Hatch-St. Domingo Rep., No. 234, p. 186,) and also from the testimony of Mr. Somers Smith, our commercial agent in St. Domingo, who spoke and acted as became a representative of our country. (*Ibid.*, pp. 1-17.)

Read the correspondence and testimony candidly, and you will confess that the whole charge was trumped up to serve the purpose of the usurper.

Sparing all details of trial and pardon, where everything testifies against Baez, I come to the single decisive point on which there can be no question that, even after his formal pardon, Mr. Hatch was detained in prison by the authority of the usurper—at the special instance of Cazneau, and with the connivance of Babcock, in order to prevent his influence against the treaty of annexion. The evidence is explicit and unanswerable. Gautier, the minister of Baez, who had signed the treaty, in an official note to our consular agent, dated at St. Domingo, February 19th, 1870, and communicated to the State Department, (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, page 166, Forty-first Congress, third session), says: "I desire that you will be good enough to assure his Excellency, the Secretary of State at Washington, that *the prolonged sojourn of Mr. Hatch here* has been only to prevent his hostile action in New York." Nor is this all. Cazneau had the equal hardihood to write to Babcock, then at Washington, under date of February 19, 1870, a similar version of the conspiracy, where, after denouncing our commercial agent at St. Domingo, who was urging the liberation of Mr. Hatch, he proceeded to say that the latter "would certainly make use of his liberty to join the enemies of annexion"—"that *a few weeks' restraint* would not be so inconvenient to him as his slanderous statements might become to *the success of General Grant's policy in the Antilles*," and that, in reply to our commercial agent insisting in the presence of Baez that Cazneau was "opposing the liberation of an innocent man," he urged that "President Baez had the right and *ought to do everything in his power to serve and protect negotiations* in which our President [Grant] was so deeply interested." (Hatch-St. Domingo Report, Senate, No. 234, pp. 135, 136, Forty-First Congress, second session.) All this is clear, plain and documentary. Nor is there any drawback or deduction on account of the character of Mr. Hatch, who, according to the best testimony, is an excellent citizen, enjoying the good will and esteem of his neighbors at home, being respected there "as much as Governor Buckingham is in Norwich," (*Ibid.*, page 181), and we all know that no higher standard can be reached.

In other days it was said that the best government is where an injury to a single citizen is resented as an injury to the whole country. Here was an American citizen, declared by our consular agent to be an "innocent man," and already pardoned for the crimes falsely alleged against him, incarcerated, or according to the polite term of the minister of Baez, compelled to a "prolonged sojourn," in order to assure the consummation of the plot for the acceptance of the treaty, or, in the words of Cazneau, "to serve and protect negotiations in which our President (Grant) was so deeply interested." The cry, "I am an American citizen," was nothing to Baez—nothing to Cazneau—nothing to Babcock. The young plenipotentiary heard the cry and answered not. Annexion was in peril. Annexion could not stand the testimony of Mr. Hatch, who would write in New York papers. Therefore was he "compelled" to a prison. Here again I forbear details, though at each point they testify. And yet the Great Republic, instead of spurning at once the heartless usurper, who trampled on the liberty of an American citizen, and spurning the ill-omened treaty which required this sacrifice, continued to lend its strong arm in the maintenance of the trampler, while with unexampled assiduity it pressed the treaty upon a reluctant Senate.

CONFESSION OF STATE DEPARTMENT WITH REGARD TO HAYTI.

But intervention in Dominica is only one part of the story, even according to the confession of the State Department. Side by side with Dominica on the same tempting island is the Black Republic of Hayti, with a numerous population, which more than two generations ago achieved national independence, and at a later day, by the recognition of our Government, took its place under the Law of Nations as equal and peer of the Great Republic. To all its paramount titles of Independence and Equality, sacred and unimpeachable, must be added its special character as an example of self-government, being the first in the history of the African race, and a promise of the future. Who can doubt that as such this Black Republic has a value beyond all the products of its teeming tropical soil? Like other Governments, not excepting our own, it has complications, domestic and foreign. Among the latter is chronic hostility with Dominica, arising from claims territorial and pecuniary. To these claims I refer without undertaking to consider their justice. It is enough that they exist. And here comes the wrong perpetrated by the Great Republic. In the effort to secure the much coveted territory, our Government not content with maintaining the usurper Baez in power, occupying the harbors of Dominica, with the war ships of the United States, sent other war ships, being none other than our most powerful monitor, the Dictator, with the frigate Severn as consort, and with yet other monitors in their train, to menace the Black Republic by an act of war. An American admiral was found to do this thing, and an American minister himself, of African blood, was found to aid the admiral.

The dispatch of the Secretary of State instituting this act of war is not communicated to the Senate; but we are sufficiently enlightened by that of Mr. Bassett, our minister resident at Port au Prince, who, under date of February 17, 1870, informs the State Department in Washington that he had "transmitted to the Haytien Government notification that the United States asked and expected it to observe a strict neutrality in reference to the internal affairs of St. Domingo," and then in his superserviceable alacrity, he lets the Department know that he communicated to Commander Owen, of the Seminole, "reports that the Haytien Government were planning clandestinely schemes for interfering in St. Domingo affairs." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, p. 108, Forty-first Congress, third session.) But a moment of contrition seems to have overtaken the Minister, for he adds that he did not regard these reports as "sufficiently reliable to make them the basis of a recommendation of *severe and extreme measures*." (Ibid.) Pray, by what title, Mr. Minister, could you recommend any such measures, being nothing less than a war against the Black Republic? By what title could you launch these great thunders? The menacing note of the Minister was acknowledged by the Black Republic without one word of submission, as also without one word of proper resentment.

The officious Minister of the Great Republic was not satisfied, and accordingly fired another shot; in other words, he addressed another diplomatic note to the Black Republic, under date of February 9, 1870, where, referring to the answer of the latter, he says, "It would nevertheless have been more satisfactory and agreeable to my Government *and myself* if you, in speaking for your Government, had felt authorized to give assurance of the neutrality asked and expected by the United States." (Ibid., p. 111.) This letter was written with the guns of the Dictator and Severn behind. It appears from the Minister's report to the State Department, that these two war ships arrived at the capital of the Black Republic on the morning of February 9, when the Minister, as he says, "arranged for a formal call on the Haytien Government of the same day." The Minister then records, and no blush appears on his paper, that "the admiral availed himself of this visit to communicate *quite pointedly* to the President and his advisers the tenor of his instructions." (Ibid.) This assault upon the independence and equality of the Black Republic will appear more fully in the report transmitted to the Senate by the Navy Department. For the present I present the case on the confession of the State Department.

RECORD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

If the report of the State Department is a confession, that of the Navy Department is an authentic record of acts flagrant and indefensible, unless we are ready to set aside the law of nations and the constitution of the United States, two great safeguards. Both of these are degraded in order to advance the scheme. If I called it plot I should not err, for this term is suggested by the machination. The record is complete.

The scheme first shows itself in a letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of May 17, 1869, informing the latter that the President deems it "desirable that a man-of-war, commanded by a discreet and intelligent officer, should be ordered to *visit the several ports in the Dominican Republic*, and to report upon the condition of affairs in that quarter." The Secretary adds: "It is also important that we should have full and accurate information in regard to the views of the Dominicans of all parties in regard to annexation to the United States, or the sale or lease of the bay of Samana, or of territory adjacent thereto." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, p. 4, Forty-first Congress, third session.) No invitation from the island appears; not a word even from any of its people. The beginning is in the letter of the Secretary, and here we see how a "man-of-war" formed part of the first stage. A mere inquiry is inaugurated by a "man-of-war." Nor was it to stop at a single place; it was to visit the several ports in the Dominican republic.

The Secretary of the Navy obeyed. Orders were given, and under date of June 29, 1869, Rear Admiral Hoff reports that the Nipsic, with an armament of one 11-inch and two 9-inch guns, "is to visit all the ports of the Dominican Republic." Here again is a revelation, foreshadowing the future; all the ports are to be visited by this powerful war-ship. Why? To what just end? If for negotiation, then was *force*—FORCE—FORCE our earliest, as it has been since, our constant plenipotentiary. Already we discern the contrast with Old Spain.

The loss of a screw occurred to prevent this war-breathing perambulation. The Nipsic did not go beyond Port au Prince; but Lieutenant Commander Selfridge, in his report, under date of July 14, 1869, lets drop an honest judgment, which causes regret that he did not visit the whole island. Thus he wrote:

"While my short stay in the island will not permit me to speak with authority, it is my individual opinion that if the United States should annex Hayti *on the representation of a party*, it would be found an elephant both costly in money and lives."—(*Ibid.*, p. 5.)

The whole case is opened when we are warned against annexion "on the representation of a party."

Still the scheme proceeded. On the 17th July, 1869, General Babcock sailed from New York for St. Domingo as special agent of the State Department. The records of the Department, so far as communicated to the Senate, show no authority to open negotiations of any kind, much less to treat for the acquisition of this half island. His instructions, which are dated July 13, 1869, are simply to make certain inquiries; but, under the same date, the Secretary of the Navy addresses a letter to Commander Owen of the Seminole, with an armament of one 11-inch gun and four 32-pounders, of 4,200 pounds, in which he says:

"You will remain at Samana or on the coast of St. Domingo while General Babcock is there, and *give him the moral support of your guns*." (Ibid., p. 6.)

The phrase of the Secretary is at least curious. And who is General Babcock, that on his visit the Navy is to be at his back? Nothing on this head is said. All that we know from the record is that he was to make certain inquiries, and in this business "guns" play a part. To be sure it was their "*moral* support" he was to have, but they were nevertheless guns." Thus in all times has lawless force sought to disguise itself. Before any negotiation was begun, while only a few interrogatories were ordered by the State Department, under which he acted, "the moral support of guns" was ordered by the Navy Department. Here, sir, permit me to say is the first sign of war, being an undoubted usurpation, whether by President or Secretary. War is hostile force, and here it is ordered. But this is only a squint, compared with the open declaration which ensued. And here again we witness the contrast with Old Spain.

But the "guns" of the Seminole were not enough to support the plenipotentiary in his inquiries. The Navy Department, under date of August 23, 1869, telegraphed to the commandant at Key West:

"Direct a vessel to proceed without a moment's delay to San Domingo City *to be placed at the disposal of Gen. Babcock while on that coast*. If not at San Domingo City, to find him." (Ibid, p. 8.)

Here is nothing less than the terrible earnestness of war itself. Accordingly, the Tuscarora was dispatched; and the plenipotentiary finds himself changed to a commodore. Again the contrast with Old Spain!

How many days the Tuscarora took to reach the coast does not appear; but on the 4th of September the famous protocol was executed, by Orville E. Babcock, entitling himself "aid-de-camp of his Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America," where, besides stipulating the annexion of Dominica to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000, it is further provided that "his Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment." (Hatch-St. Domingo Report, Senate, No. 234, p. 188, Forty-first Congress, second session.) Such was the work, which needed so suddenly—"without a moment's delay"—a second war ship, beside the Nipsic, which was already ordered "to lend the *moral* support of its guns." How unlike the condition when Old Spain boasted that there was not a Spanish bottom in the waters!

Returning to Washington with his protocol, the plenipotentiary was now sent back with instructions to negotiate two treaties, one for the annexion of the half-island and the other for the lease of the bay of Samana. How this business sped appears from the State Department. The report of the Navy Department shows how it was sustained by force. By a letter under date of December 3, 1869, on board the ship Albany, addressed to Commander Bunce on board the Nantasket, the plenipotentiary, after announcing the conclusion of a treaty for the lease of Samana and other purposes, imparts this important information:

"In this negotiation the President has guaranteed to the Dominican Republic protection from all foreign interposition during the time specified in the treaties for submitting the same to the people of the Dominican Republic."

Of the absolute futility and nullity of this guarantee until after the ratification of the treaties, I shall speak hereafter. Meanwhile we behold the plenipotentiary.

"For this purpose the honorable Secretary of the Navy was directed to place *three armed vessels in this harbor, subject to my instruction*."

Why three armed vessels? For what purpose? How unlike Old Spain! What follows reveals the menace of war.

"I shall raise the United States flag on shore and shall leave a small guard with it."

Here is nothing less than military occupation. Besides war ships in the waters, the flag is to be raised on shore and soldiers of the United States are to be left with it. Again the contrast with Old Spain, who boasted that there was not a single Spanish "bottom" on the coast, but not a single Spanish soldier on the land. Then follows an order to make war:

"Should you find any foreign intervention intended, *you will use all your force* to carry out to the letter the guarantees given in the treaties."

Nothing could be stronger. Here is war. Then comes a direct menace by the young plenipotentiary, launched at the neighboring black republic:

"The Dominican republic, fearing trouble from the Haytien border, about Jacmel, you will please inform the people, in case you are satisfied there is an intended intervention, that such intervention, direct or indirect, will be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States, and *take such steps as you think necessary*."—*Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34*, p. 9, Forty-first Congress, third session.

The Dominican republic fears trouble; or, in other words, the usurper Baez trembles for his power, and therefore the guns of our navy are to be pointed at Hayti. Again how little like Old Spain! And this was the way in which our negotiation began. We have heard of an "*armed* neutrality," and of an "*armed* peace," but here is an *armed* negotiation.

The force employed in the negotiation naturally fructified in other force. Violence followed violence in new forms. Armed negotiation was changed to armed intervention, being an act of war, all of which is placed beyond question. There is repetition and duplication of testimony.

The swiftness of war appears in the telegram dated at the Navy Department January 29, 1870, addressed to Rear Admiral Poor, at Key West. Here is this painful dispatch:

"Proceed at once with the Severn and Dictator to Port au Prince; communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytien authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government *with all its power*. You will then proceed to Dominica, and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government *against any power attempting to interfere with it*. Visit Samana bay and the capital, and *see the United States power and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter*. If the Haytiens attack the Dominicans with their ships, *destroy or capture them*. See that there is a proper force at both San Domingo City and Samana.

"If Admiral Poor is not at Key West, this dispatch must be forwarded to him without delay. (*Ibid.*, p. 11.)

"Proceed at once!" Mark the warlike energy. What then? Inform the Haytien Government that "this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government [the usurper Baez] *with all its power*." Strong words, and vast in scope. Not only the whole navy of the United States, but all the power of our country is promised to the usurper. At Dominica where the Admiral is to go next, he is directed to use his force "to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government [the usurper Baez] *against every power attempting to interfere with it*." Then comes a new direction. At Samana and the city of St. Domingo "see the United States power and authority secure there." Here is nothing less than military occupation. Pray, by what title? Mark again the warlike energy. And, then giving to the war a new character, the Admiral is told: "If the Haytiens attack the Dominicans with their ships, *destroy or capture them*." Such is this many-shotted dispatch, which is like a mitrailleuse in death-dealing missives.

This belligerent intervention in the affairs of another country, with a declaration of war against the Black Republic, all without any authority from Congress or any sanction under the Constitution, was followed by a dispatch dated January 31, 1870, to Lieutenant Commander Allen, of the Swatara, with an armament of six 32-pounders, 4,500 pounds, and one 11-inch gun, where is the breath of war. After hurrying the ship off to the city of St. Domingo, the dispatch says:

"If you find when you get there that the Dominican Government requires any assistance against the enemies of that republic, *you will not hesitate to give it to them*." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, p. 35, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

What is this but war, at the call of the usurper Baez, against the enemy of his Government, whether domestic or foreign? Let the usurper cry out, and our flag is engaged. Our cannon must fire, it may be upon Dominicans, rising against the usurper, or, it may be upon Haytiens warring on the usurper for their rights; or it may be upon some other foreign power claiming rights. The order is peremptory, leaving no discretion. The assistance must be rendered. "You will not hesitate to give it to them;" so says the order. On which I observe, this is war.

This was not enough. The Navy Department by still another order, dated February 9, 1870, addressed to Commodore Greer, of the ship Congress, with an armament of fourteen 9-inch guns, and two 60-pounder rifles, enforces this same conduct. After mentioning the treaty the order says:

"While that treaty was pending, the Government of the United States has agreed to afford countenance and assistance to the Dominican people *against their enemies in the island and to protect them against the lawfully constituted Government*, and you will use the force at your command to resist any attempts by the enemies of the Dominican Republic *by land or sea*, so far as your power can reach them." (*Ibid.*, p. 12.)

Here again is belligerent intervention in Dominica, with a declaration of war against the Black Republic, included under the head "enemies of the Dominican Republic," or, perhaps, it is a case of "running a muck," according to Malay example, for the sake of the usurper Baez.

Thus much for the orders putting in motion the powers of war. I have set them forth in their precise words. Soon, I shall show wherein they offend International Law and the Constitution. Meanwhile the case is not complete without showing what was done under these orders. Already the State Department has testified. The Navy Department testifies in harmony with the State Department. And here the record may be seen under two heads, first, belligerent intervention in Dominica and, secondly, belligerent intervention in Hayti.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN DOMINICA.

In Dominica there was a constant promise of protection and a constant appeal for it with recurring incidents, showing the dependence of the usurper upon our naval force. And here I proceed according to the order of dates.

Rear Admiral Poor, of the flag-ship Severn, reports from the city of St. Domingo, under date of March 12, 1870, that the President, meaning the usurper Baez, informed him that he was obliged to keep a considerable force against Cabral and Luperon, and then added, "If annexation was delayed it would be absolutely necessary for him to call upon the United States Government for pecuniary aid. (*Ibid.*, p. 17.) Not content with our guns, the usurper wanted our dollars. Next Commander Bunce, under date of March 21, 1870, reports from Puerto Plata that "the authorities think that the excitement has not yet passed, and that *the presence of a man-of-war here for a time will have a good moral effect*," (p. 19.) The man of war becomes a preacher. The same officer, under date of March 24, 1870, reports a speech of his own at Puerto Plata, that Rear Admiral Poor "had a heavy squadron about the island and would drive him (Luperon) out—probably in doing so *destroying the town and all the property in it*," (p. 19.) And this was followed, March 26, 1870, by formal notice from Commander Bunce to the British vice Consul at Puerto Plata, in these terms:

"As to my objects here, one of them certainly is, and I desire to accomplish it as plainly as possible, to inform the foreign residents here that if any such league or party be formed among them, and with or without their aid, Luperon, Cabral, or any others hostile to the Dominican government should get possession of this port, *the naval forces of the United States would retake it*, and in so doing the foreign residents, as the largest property holders, as well as the most interested in the business of the port, would be the greatest sufferers." (*Ibid.*, p. 20.)

Here is the menace of war.

Meanwhile the work of protection proceeds. Rear Admiral Poor reports under date of May 7, 1870, that upon arrival at San Doming City:

"I found it necessary, *properly to protect the Dominican Government*, to dispatch one of the sloops I found there to the northwest portion of the island and the other to Puerto Plata, intending, as soon as able to do so, to dispatch one to Samana Bay and to station the other off St. Domingo City." (*Ibid.*, p. 22.)

Here is protection at four different points.

Meanwhile the treaty for annexion and also the treaty for the lease of Samana, had both expired by lapse of time March 29, 1870, while the treaty for annexion was rejected by solemn vote June 30, 1870, so that no treaty remained even as apology for the illegitimate protection which had been continued at such cost to the country. But this made no difference in the aid supplied by our Navy; nor was the Administration here unadvised with regard to the dependence of the usurper. Commodore Greer reports from off San Domingo City, under date of July 21, 1870:

"I am inclined to the opinion that a withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and of the prospect of annexion at some future time would instantly lead to a revolution, headed by Cabral, who would be supported by the enemies of the present Government, and assisted by the Haytiens." (Ibid, p. 23.)

This is followed by a report from Commander Allen at Samana Bay, under date of August 28, 1870, announcing that he has received a communication from "His Excellency President Baez requesting the presence of a vessel on the north side of the island on account of an intended invasion by Cabral." (Ibid., p. 24.) In the communication, which is inclosed, the usurper says that he "deems the presence of a ship-of-war in the bay of Manzanillo of immediate importance." (Ibid., p. 26.) Cabral, it appears, was near this place. Other points are mentioned to be visited. Then follows another report from Commander Greer, under date of September 3, 1870, where the dependence of the usurper is confessed:

"The President was anxious to add to the force at his disposal in the City of San Domingo, *as he feared an outbreak*, and asked me if I could not bring some of his men that were at Azua. I acceded to his request, and on the 2d instant landed sixty-five officers and men that we had brought from Azua." (Ibid., p. 26.)

Here is a confession, showing again the part played by our navy.

Still the cry of the usurper was for help. By a letter from the Executive Mansion at San Domingo, under date of August 30, 1870, he desires Commander Irwin of the Yantic to proceed "to Tortuguero de Azua for a few hours, for the purpose of transmitting to this city the rest of the Dominican battalion Restauracion, as it is thought convenient by the Government."—(Ibid., p. 31.) Then, again, under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper declares "the necessity at present of a man-of-war in this port, and that none would be more convenient than the Yantic *for the facility of entering the river Ozama, owing to her size*." (Ibid., p. 31.) Thus not merely on the coasts but in a river was our Navy invoked. But this was not enough. Under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper writes from the Executive residence, "to reiterate the necessity of the vessels now in that bay (Samana) coming to the Southern coast." (Ibid., p. 32.) And as late as January 8, 1871, Rear Admiral Lee reports from off San Domingo City, that delay in accomplishing annexion has among other things "risk of insurrection;" thus attesting the dependence of the usurper upon our power. Such is the uniform story, where the cry of the usurper is like the refrain of of a ballad.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

The constant intervention in Dominica was supplemented by that other intervention in Hayti, when an American admiral threatened war to the Black Republic. Shame and indignation rise as we read the record. Already we know it from the State Department. Rear Admiral Poor, under date of February 12, 1870, reports to the Navy Department his achievement. After announcing that the Severn, with an armament of fourteen 9-inch guns and one 60-pounder rifle, and the Dictator with an armament of two 15-inch guns, arrived at Port au Prince February, 1870, he narrates his call on the Provisional President of Hayti, and how, after communicating the pendency of negotiations and the determination of the Government of the United States "with its whole power" to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytien or any other Government with that of the Dominicans, [meaning the usurper Baez,] he launched this declaration:

"Therefore, if any attack should be made upon the Dominicans [meaning the usurper Baez] during the said negotiations, under the Haytien, or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return."

Such was his language in the Executive Mansion of the President. The Rear Admiral reports the dignified reply of the President and Secretary of State, who said:

"That while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy, or words to that effect." (*Ibid.*, p. 14.)

Such words ought to have been to the Rear Admiral more than a broadside. How poor were his great guns against this simple reproof! The Black Republic spoke well. The Rear Admiral adds, that he heard afterward, unofficially, "that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States accompanied with force." And was it not natural that they should be displeased?

All this is bad enough from the official record; but I am enabled, from another source, semi-official in character, to show yet more precisely what occurred. I have a minute account drawn up by the gentleman who acted as interpreter on the occasion. The Rear Admiral could not speak French; the President could not speak English. Instead of waiting upon the Secretary of State and making his communication to this functionary, he went at once to the Executive Mansion, with the officers of his vessel and other persons, when, after announcing to the President that he came to pay a friendly visit, he said that, "as a sailor, he would take the same opportunity to communicate instructions received from his Government."

The President, justly surprised, said that he was not aware that the Rear Admiral had any official communication to make, otherwise the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be present, being the proper party to receive it. The Secretary of State and other members of the Provisional Government were sent for, when the Rear Admiral proceeded to make the communication already reported, and at the same time pointing to his great war ships in the outside harbor, plainly visible from the Executive Mansion, remarked that it could be seen he had power enough to enforce his communication, and that besides he was expecting other forces, (and in fact two other war ships soon arrived, one of them a monitor); and then he answered that "if any vessels under Haytien or other flags were found in Dominican waters *he would sink or capture them*." Brave Rear Admiral! The interpreter, from whose account I am drawing, says that the President felt very sorry and humiliated by this language, especially when the Rear Admiral referred to the strong forces under his command, and he proceeded to reply:

"That Hayti having the knowledge of her feebleness and of her dignity had taken note of the communication, made in the name of the United States, that, under present circumstances, the government of Hayti would not interfere in the internal affairs of Santo Domingo, but the government could not prevent the sympathies of the Haytien people to be with the Dominican patriots, fighting against annexation."

Who will not say that in this transaction the Black Republic appears better than the Rear Admiral.

TWO PROPOSITIONS ESTABLISHED.

Such is the testimony establishing beyond question the two propositions: first, that the usurper Baez was maintained in power by our navy, to enable him to carry out the sale of his country, and, secondly, that further to assure the sale the neighbor republic of Hayti was violently menaced, all this being in breach of public law, international and constitutional.

In considering how far this conduct is a violation of international law and of the constitution of the United States, I begin with the former.

GREAT PRINCIPLE OF "EQUALITY OF NATIONS" VIOLATED.

International law is to nations what the national Constitution is to our coequal States; it is the rule by which they are governed. As among our every State and also every citizen has an interest in upholding the national Constitution, so has every nation and also every citizen an interest in upholding international law. As well disobey the former as the latter. You cannot do so in either case without disturbing the foundations of peace and tranquillity. To insist upon the recognition of international law is to uphold civilization in one of its essential safeguards. To vindicate international law is a constant duty, which is most eminent according to the rights in question.

Foremost among admitted principles of international law is the axiom, that all nations are equal, without distinction of population, size or color. As a natural consequence, whatever is the rule for one is the rule for all; nor can we do to a small, weak or black nation what we would not do to a large, strong, or white nation; nor what that nation might not do to us. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you, is the plain law for all nations, as for all men. The equality of nations is the first principle of international law, as the equality of men is the first principle in our Declaration of Independence, and you may as well assail the one as the other. As all men are equal before the law, so are all nations.

This simple statement is enough; but since this commanding principle has been practically set aside in the operations of our navy, I proceed to show how it is illustrated by the authorities.

The equality of nations, like the equality of men, was recognized tardily, under the growing influence of civilization. Not to the earlier writers, not even to the wonderful Grotius, whose instinct of truth was so divine, do we repair for the elucidation of this undoubted rule. Our Swiss teacher, Vattel, prompted, perhaps, by the experience of his own country, surrounded by more powerful neighbors, was the first to make it stand forth in its present character. His words, which are as remarkable for their picturesque force as for their juridical accuracy, state the whole case:

"Nations composed of men and considered as so many free persons living together in a state of nature, are naturally equal, and inherit from nature the same obligations and rights. Power or weakness does not in this respect produce any difference. A dwarf is as much a man as a giant; a small republic is no less a sovereign State than the most powerful kingdom. By a necessary consequence of that equality, whatever is lawful for one nation is equally lawful for any other; and whatever is unjustifiable in the one is equally so in the other." (Vattel, The Law of Nations, Preliminaries, secs. 18, 19.)

Later authorities have followed this statement, with some slight variety of expression, but with no diminution of its force. One of the earliest to reproduce it was Sir William Scott, in one of his masterly judgments, lending to it the vivid beauty of his style:

"A fundamental principle of public law is the perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct States. Relative magnitude creates no distinction of right; relative imbecility, whether permanent or casual, gives no additional right to the more powerful neighbor; and any advantage seized upon that ground is mere usurpation. This is the great foundation of public law, which it mainly concerns the peace of mankind, both in their politic and private capacities, to preserve inviolate." (The Le Louis, 2 Dodson Rep., 243.)

The German Heffter states the rule more simply but with equal force:

"Nations being sovereign or independent of each other treat together on a footing of complete equality. The most feeble State has the same political rights as the strongest. In other terms, each State exercises in their plentitude the rights which result from its political existence and from its participation in international association." (Heffter, Le Droit International, Liv. 1, sec. 27.)

The latest English writers testify likewise. Here are the words of Phillimore:

"The natural Equality of States is the necessary companion of their Independence—that primitive cardinal right upon which the science of International Law is mainly built." * * * "They are entitled in their intercourse with other States to all the rights incident to a natural Equality. No other State is entitled to encroach upon this Equality by arrogating to itself peculiar privileges or prerogatives, as to the manner of their mutual intercourse." (Phillimore, International Law, Vol. II, p. 22.)

Twiss follows Phillimore; but gives to the rule a fresh statement:

"The independence of a nation is absolute and not subject to qualification, so that nations in respect of their intercourse under the Common Law are Peers and Equals." * * * "Power and weakness do not in this respect give rise to any distinction." * * * "It results from this equality, that whatever is lawful for one nation is equally lawful for another, and whatever is unjustifiable in the one is equally unjustifiable in the other." (Twiss, The Law of Nations, p. 11, Chap. 1, sec. 12.)

In our own country Chancellor Kent, a great authority, gives the rule with perfect clearness and simplicity:

"Nations are equal in respect to each other, and entitled to claim equal consideration for their rights, whatever may be their relative dimensions or strength, or however greatly they may differ in government, religion, or manners. This perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct States is a fundamental principle of public law." (Kent, Commentaries, Vol. I, p. 21.)

General Halleck, whose work is not surpassed by any other in practical value, while quoting especially Vattel and Sir William Scott, says with much sententiousness:

"All sovereign States, without respect to their relative power, are, in the eye of International Law, equal, being endowed with the same natural rights, bound by the same duties, and subject to the same obligations." (Halleck, International Law, Chap. V, sec. 1.)

Thus does each authority reflect the other, while the whole together present the Equality of Nations as a guiding principle not to be neglected or dishonored.

The record already considered shows how this principle has been openly defied by our Government in the treatment of the Black Republic of Hayti, *first*, in the menace of war by Admiral Poor, and *secondly*, in the manner of the menace, being in substance and in form. In both respects the Admiral did what he would not have done to a powerful nation, and what we should never allow any nation to do to us.

Hayti was weak, and the gallant Admiral rowing ashore pushed to the Executive Mansion, where, after what he called a friendly visit, he struck at the independence of the Black Republic, pointing from windows of the Executive Mansion to his powerful navy, and threatening to employ it against the Haytien capital or in sinking Haytien ships. For the present I consider this unprecedented insolence only so far as it was an offense against the equality of nations, and here it may be tried easily. Think you that we should have done this thing to England, France or Spain? Think you that any foreign Power could have done it to us? But if right in us toward Hayti, it would be right in us toward England, France or Spain; and it would be right in any foreign Power toward us. If it were right in us toward Hayti, then might England, France, Spain, or Hayti, do the same to us. Imagine a foreign fleet anchored off Alexandria, while the admiral pulling ashore in his boat, hurries to the Executive Mansion, and then, after announcing a friendly visit, points to his war-ships visible from the windows, and menaces their thunder. Or to be more precise, suppose the Haytien navy to return the compliment here in the Potomac. But just in proportion as we condemn any foreign fleet, including a Haytien fleet, doing this thing, do we condemn ourselves. The case is clear. We did not treat Hayti as our peer. The great principle of the Equality of Nations we have openly set at naught.

To extenuate this plain outrage, I have heard it said, that, in relations with Hayti, we are not bound by the same rules of conduct applicable to other nations. So I have heard, and this, indeed, is the only possible defense for the outrage. As in other days it was proclaimed that a black had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, so this defense assumes the same thing of the Black Republic. But at last the black man has obtained equal rights, and so, I insist, has the Black Republic. As well deny the one as the other. By an act of Congress, drawn by myself and approved by Abraham Lincoln in the session of 1862, diplomatic relations were established between the United States and Hayti, and the President was expressly authorized to appoint diplomatic representatives there. At first we were represented by a Commissioner and Consul General; now it is by a Minister resident and Consul General. Thus, by act of Congress and the appointment of a Minister, have we recognized the equal rights of Hayti in the family of nations, and placed the Black Republic under the safeguard of that great axiom of international law which makes it impossible for us to do unto her what we would not allow her to do unto us. In harmony with the United States, the Almanac de Gotha, where is the authentic if not official list of nations entitled to equal rights, contains the name of Hayti. Thus is the Black Republic enrolled as an equal; and yet have we struck at this equality. How often have I pleaded that all men are equal before the law, and now I plead that all nations are equal before the law, without distinction of color.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

From one violation of International Law I pass to another. The proceedings as already detailed show belligerent intervention contrary to International Law. Here my statement will be brief.

According to all the best authorities, in harmony with reason, no nation has a right to interfere by belligerent intervention in the internal affairs of another, and especially to take part in a civil feud, except under conditions which are wanting here; nor has it a right to interfere by belligerent intervention between two independent nations. The general rule imposed by modern civilization has been *Non-Intervention*; but this rule is little more than a scientific expression of that saying of Philip de Comines, the famous Minister of Louis XI., "Our Lord God does not wish that one nation should play the devil with another." Not to occupy time with authorities, I content myself with some of our own country, which are clear and explicit, and I begin with George Washington, who wrote to La Fayette under date of December 25, 1798:

"No Government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, *except for the security of what is due to themselves*." (Spark's Writings of Washington, Vol. XI. p. 382.)

Wheaton lays down the same rule substantially when he says:

"Non-interference is the general rule to which cases of justifiable interference form exceptions *limited by the necessity of each particular case*." (Wheaton, Elements of International Law, p. 132, Part II, chap. 1, sec. 12.)

Thus does Wheaton, like Washington, found intervention in the necessity of the case. Evidently neither thought of founding it on a scheme for the acquisition of foreign territory.

In harmony with Washington and Wheaton, I cite Gen. Halleck in his excellent work:

"Wars of intervention are to be justified or condemned accordingly as they are or are not undertaken *strictly as the means of self-defense*, and self-protection against the aggrandizements of others and without reference to treaty obligations, for, if wrong in themselves, the stipulations of a treaty cannot make them right." (Halleck, International Law, Chap. XIV, sec. 19.)

Then again Halleck says in words applicable to the present case:

"The invitation of one party to a civil war can afford no right of foreign interference as against the other party. The same reasoning holds good with respect to armed intervention, whether between belligerent States or between belligerent parties in the same State." (Ibid.)

Armed intervention, or, as I would say, belligerent intervention, is thus defined by Halleck:

"Armed intervention consists in the threatened or actual force, employed or to be employed by one State in regulating or determining the conduct or affairs of another. Such an employment of force is virtually a war, and must be justified or condemned upon the same general principles as other wars." (Ibid., sec. 12.)

Applying these principles to existing facts already set forth, it is easy to see that the belligerent intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of Dominica, maintaining the usurper Baez in power, especially against Cabral, was contrary to acknowledged principles of international law, and, that the belligerent intervention between Dominica and Hayti was of the same character. Imagine our navy playing the same fantastic tricks on the coast of France which it played on the coasts of St. Domingo, and then still further, imagine it entering the ports of France as it entered the ports of Hayti, and you will see how utterly indefensible was its conduct. In the capital of Hayti it committed an act of war, hardly less flagrant than that of England at the bombardment of Copenhagen. Happily blood was not shed, but there was an act of war. Here I refer to the authorities already cited, and challenge contradiction.

To vindicate these things, whether in Dominica or in Hayti, you must discard all acknowledged principles of International Law, and join those, who, regardless of rights, rely upon arms. Grotius reminds us of Achilles, as described by Horace:

——"Rights he spurns.
As things not made for him, claims all by arms."

and he quotes Lucan also, who shows a soldier exclaiming—

"Now Peace and Law, I bid you both farewell."

The old Antigonus, who, when besieging a city, laughed at a man who brought him a dissertation on Justice, and Pompey, who exclaimed: "Am I who am in arms to think of the laws?"—these seem to be the models for our Government on the coasts of St. Domingo.

USURPATION OF WAR POWERS CONTRARY TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The same spirit which set at defiance great principles of international law, installing force instead, is equally manifest in disregard of the Constitution of the United States, and here one of its most distinctive principles is struck down. By the Constitution it is solemnly announced that to Congress is given the power "to declare war." This allotment of power was made only after much consideration and in obedience to those popular rights consecrated by the American revolution. In England, and in all other monarchies at the time, this power was the exclusive prerogative of the crown, so that war was justly called the last reason of kings. The framers of our Constitution naturally refused to vest this kingly prerogative in the President. Kings were rejected in substance as in name. The one-man power was set aside and this prerogative was placed under the safeguard of the people, as represented in that highest form of national life, an act of Congress. No other provision in the Constitution is more distinctive or more worthy of veneration. I do not know when I call it an essential element of Republican Institutions, happily discovered by our fathers.

Our authoritative commentator, Judge Story, has explained the origin of this provision, and his testimony confirms the statement I have made. After remarking that the power to declare war is "not only the highest sovereign prerogative, but that it is in its own nature and effects so critical and calamitous, that it requires the utmost deliberation and the successive review of all the councils of the nation," the learned author declares with singular point, that "it should be difficult in a Republic to declare war," and that therefore, "the co-operation of all the branches of the *legislative* power ought upon principle to be required in this, *the highest act of legislation*," and he even goes so far as to suggest still greater restrictions, "as by requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses" (Story, Commentaries on the Constitution, sec. 1,171. See also sec. 1,518.) There is no such conservative requirement; but war can be declared only by a majority of both Houses with the approbation of the President. There must be the embodied will of the Legislative and the Executive, in other words, of Congress and the President. Not Congress alone without the President can declare war; nor can the President alone without Congress. Both must concur, and here is the triumph of republican institutions.

But this distinctive principle of our Constitution and the new-found safeguard of popular rights has been set at naught by the President, or rather, in rushing to the goal of his desires, he has over-leaped it, as if it were stubble.

In harmony with the whole transaction, is the apology, which insists that the President may do indirectly what he cannot do directly; that he may, according to old Polonius, "by indirections find directions out;" in short, that though he cannot declare war directly, he may indirectly. We are reminded of the unratified treaty with its futile promise "against foreign interposition," that is, with the promise of the War Powers of our Government set in motion by the President alone, without an act of Congress. Here are the precise terms of this promise:

"The people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express, in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, *protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition*, in order that the national expression may be free." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, p. 99, Forty-first Congress, Third Session.)

Now, nothing can be clearer than that this provision, introduced on the authority of the President alone, was beyond his powers, and, therefore, *brutum fulmen*, a mere wooden gun, until after the ratification of the treaty. Otherwise the President alone might declare war without an act of Congress, doing indirectly what he cannot do directly, and thus overturning that special safeguard, placing what Story justly calls "this highest sovereign prerogative" under the guardianship of Congress.

Here we meet another distinctive principle of our Constitution. As the power to declare war is lodged in Congress with the concurrence of the President, so is the power to make a treaty lodged in the President with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. War is declared only by Congress and the President; a treaty is made only by the President and two-thirds of the Senate. As the former safeguard was new, so was the latter. In England and all other monarchies at the time, the treaty-making power was a kingly prerogative, like the power to declare war. The provision in our Constitution, requiring the participation of the Senate, was another limitation of the one-man power, and a new contribution to Republican institutions.

The *Federalist*, in an article written by Alexander Hamilton, thus describes the kingly prerogative:

"The King of Great Britain is the sole and absolute representative of the nation in all foreign transactions. He can of *his own accord* make treaties of peace, commerce, alliance, and of every other description. It is an established fact that the prerogative of making treaties exists in the Crown in its utmost plenitude; and that the compacts entered into by royal authority have the most complete legal validity and perfection, *independent of any other sanction*." (Federalist, No. LXIX.)

Such was the well known kingly prerogative which our Constitution rejected. Here let the *Federalist* speak again:

"There is no comparison between the intended power of the President and the actual power of the British sovereign. The one can perform alone what the other can only do with the concurrence of a branch of the Legislature." (Ibid.)

Thus does this contemporary authority testify against handing over to the "sole disposal" of the President the delicate and momentous question in the unratified St. Domingo treaty.

Then again, after showing that a treaty is a contract with a foreign nation, having the force of law, the *Federalist* proceeds:

"The history of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue which would make it wise in a nation to commit interests of so delicate and momentous a kind as those which concern its intercourse with the rest of the world, to the sole disposal of a magistrate created and circumstanced as would be a President of the United States." (Ibid., LXXV.)

Following the *Federalist* is the famous commentator already cited, who insists that "it is too much to expect that a free people would confide to a single magistrate, however respectable, the *sole authority* to

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Dooley's Yeast Powder

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SIMPLE SIMON went a fishing
For to catch a whale;
But he caught him not, 'cause he forgot
To drink his pure cream ale.

THE Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens, in regard to the licensing of taverns, meets daily at 11½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Young Men's Christian Association parlor. They desire to meet the temperance men of the county immediately that the work now inaugurated may be prosecuted with vigor. Thos. H. Rabe, Chairman.

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PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WANTED—THIRTY LABORING MEN for city, 20 Laboring Men for Railroad Repair, 4 Farm Hands, 2 Gardeners, 2 Brickyard Hands, 2 Hostlers for Car Stable, 1 Street Car Conductor, 1 Street Car Driver, 1 Brass Finisher, 1 Machinist, 1 Boot and Shoe Maker, 1 Baker, 1 Bill Poster, Servant Girls for general housework, Cook, Dining-room, Chamberwork and Laundry work. Wages from $2 to $6 per week. Will give the places free of all charge this month to those that will furnish recommendations. I want American, German, Irish and Colored Girls.

THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help of all kinds furnished on short notice. Applicants by Mail desiring information will please inclose Twenty-five cents. All orders promptly attended to. Apply to S. T. MELLER, corner Ninth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED second story Room, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, WITH Board, a handsomely furnished front Room, second story. Inquire at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and Wife in a private family or Boarding House. Address A. B., Postoffice Lock Box 1165.

BOARDING WANTED, GENTLEMEN Boarders, at Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Good accommodations given at reasonable rates.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS—Office and Warehouse, No. 22 Wood street, Pittsburgh. The largest assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves in this market. D. D. HAVEN & SONS. tf

FOR RENT.

46. FOR RENT—TWO STOREROOMS as follows: No. 46 Ohio street, two doors from Diamond, lately occupied as a drug store; No. 47 Ohio street, (opposite), with or without Dwelling. Possession April 1. Rent low. Inquire of WM. CARSON, No. 46 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

120. FOR RENT—A COTTAGE House of 5 Rooms, good Barn and Stabling, with 5 Acres of Land, situated in Nineteenth ward, East Liberty, adjoining lands of R. Whiteman. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, 120 Federal street, Allegheny.

196. FOR RENT—TWO LARGE Rooms, pleasantly located on Fourth avenue, with Gas, Water, and every convenience for a small family wishing to keep house. References required. Apply at 196 Penn street.

55. FOR RENT—FIRST NATIONAL Bank offer for Rent Offices in Suite or Single Rooms, in their new Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on 1st of April next. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—ON THE ALLEGHENY Park, corner of Sandusky street and Montgomery avenue, a Brick House of Twelve Rooms, Stable, &c. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street.

108. FOR RENT—WYLIE STREET three-story Brick Dwelling House, with Gas, Water and Bathroom, within a short distance of the Court House. Inquire of D. REED, No. 108 Fifth avenue.

158. FOR RENT—THE SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors of Frazier's Block, on Diamond, Allegheny City, having Water, Gas and all the modern improvements throughout the entire building; is suitable for a first class Hotel or Boarding House. Also two light Basements in the same block. Inquire of FRAZIER BROS., No. 158 Ohio avenue.

177. FOR RENT—177 LIBERTY street; Store now occupied by F. Braun. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, at West Point Foundry. tf

327. FOR RENT—OFFICES—SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Carr's new block, site of Old Theater, Fifth avenue. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

330. FOR RENT—A GOOD AND desirable Store and Dwelling, situated No. 330 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Inquire of C. CHERRY, Jr., at "Cherry Mines" Coal Office, corner Fourth avenue and Try street.

FOR RENT—THAT FINE MANUFACTURING Site, with Buildings, now occupied by Postley, Nelson & Co., situated on the line of Allegheny Valley Railroad, and extending back on Twenty-third street to Allegheny river three hundred feet. Possession given first day of April. For further information inquire of JAMES MARSHALL & CO., corner Nineteenth and Railroad streets.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY GROCERY Located in a flourishing town on the line of a Railroad within a few miles of Pittsburgh. Has a good trade. The reasons for selling are, the owner desires to go into other business. Address Z, Leader office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD PRACTICAL Machinist. Machine Blacksmith Shops and Foundry for sale, at Parker's Landing, the only Foundry in that part of the Oil Regions; has a good steady business established. Will give satisfactory reasons for selling, and will make good easy terms with any party that means business. Call or address JAMES McNEIL, 44 Sixth street, or JAMES McNEIL & BRO., Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh. TTHS

FOR SALE—SALOON—IN A DESIRABLE location, and near Court House. Will be sold low to a good man. Inquire of D. P. HATCH, 91 Grant street.

FOR SALE—THE BROADWAY HOTEL in Salem, Ohio, being a good substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 100 feet front; on first floor 3 good Storerooms, beside Office, Hall and Parlor, and extending back 100 feet, containing about 50 Rooms, newly painted, papered and furnished; Gas and Hydrant Water throughout, and ready to be opened any day. A most desirable location and Property, in one of the most flourishing and live towns in Northern Ohio, and to a good responsible party, that will keep a first-class Hotel, adapted to the wants of the place, will be sold a great bargain and on easy payments. A rare chance for a live business man. None other need apply. ZADOK STREET. tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—BUSINESS STAND—A two story corner Brick Building, with Lot 100 feet deep by 23½ feet wide, in a prominent location in one of the 30 town wards. The House contains Eight Rooms, with Storeroom, good Cellar, Gas and Water. This building will make an excellent place for a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, as it is located on a good thoroughfare. To the right person a rare chance is offered. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO BRICK MEN—THE excellent Seam of Brick Clay overlying 8 Acres of Land on the Allegheny river, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets. The owners of the ground will require about One Million of Hand Brick delivered on the premises during the present season. Address CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets.

FOR SALE—30,000 LBS. DRIED BEEF and 30 dozen Beef Tongues, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

NOW IN SMOKE—5,000 PIECES S. C. Hams, 2,000 pieces S. C. Shoulders, 50 bbls. Beef Hams, 20,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, 60,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, 5,000 lbs. Clear Sides. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE AND Grounds formerly occupied by Robert Crawford, deceased, at Upper Ferry Landing, near Steubenville, Ohio, consisting of 16 Acres of Ground, good Brick House of 9 Rooms, in complete order; a good Stone Spring House, with never-failing Spring of excellent Water; one of the best Wells and a good Cistern, with other Outbuildings complete. Also, a good, large Stable and Carriage House; Orchard of choice Fruit. The Property is beautifully located on the Ohio river, commanding one of the finest views in the neighborhood—convenient to the city, being less than twenty minutes walk. An inducement will be offered for an early purchaser. For terms, &c., apply to the undersigned. W. H. MOONEY, Executor, Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A TANNERY situate in Bridgewater, Beaver county, with Frame Dwelling House containing 9 Rooms. There is a good Engine, with new double-flued Boiler. Any person wishing to go into the Tanning Business can buy or rent the property very low. For further information and description, address JAMES DARRAGH, Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE—WESTERN AVENUE, ALLEGHENY, Building Lots, between Belmont and Chartiers streets. Inquire at No. 40 Western avenue, adjoining.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LEASEHOLDS, Buildings, Engines, Boiler, Shafting, Blacksmith Fires, &c., situated corner Twenty-eighth and Railroad streets, lately occupied by the Pittsburgh Bolt Co. For particulars inquire at the office of Pittsburgh Bolt Co., 369 Liberty street, second floor.

FOR SALE OR RENT—GROCERY AND Commission Warehouse, No. 299 Liberty street, head of Smithfield street. For terms inquire of W. S. BISSELL, 235 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

FOR SALE—DRY LUMBER—500,000 feet Clear and First Common Plank 3-inch, 2-inch, 1½-inch and 1¼-inch. Union Planing Mill Co., East Birmingham.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST Stylish, Elegant and Fashionable Shifting Top Buggies (Pole and Shafts) in the city. It was made to order at a cost of $500, never used a month; the owner having no use for it, will take $300 for it. Also, a gold-mounted complete set of Double Harness, as good as new, made to order at a cost of $200; will take $150 for them. Address Lock Box 329, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 134 Penn street. Inquire of WM. J. ANDERSON & CO., No. 150 Water street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY Valley Railroad 7-30 Bonds and Connellsville 7's. Also, the following 10 Per Cent. Dividend Railroad Stocks; Philadelphia and Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Central and Northern Preferred, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, several lots of Columbia Oil Stock. For sale by JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SUBURBAN Property, comprising 6 Acres, full of fine young bearing Fruit Trees, with superior facilities for Grape raising. Improvements are a good Residence of 10 Rooms, good Water Works with Hydrant in Kitchen, Bathroom, &c., Stable and Carriage House, Coal and Tool House, and other necessary Outbuildings. Two hundred bushels of Apples will be realized in any good fruit year. Location at Evergreen, near Allegheny city. Plankroad now being made to connect with the city will bring this property within four miles of the Postoffice. The West Penna. Railroad, also, or the Penn street horse cars with Forty-third street bridge, connect with a good turnpike, two and a half miles long, leading to Evergreen. For price and terms, address GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Pittsburgh, or inquire for particulars at Second Ward Weigh Scales, Monongahela Wharf, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the SEVENTEENTH STREET SAVINGS BANK will meet at the School House, corner Penn and Fifteenth streets, SATURDAY, April 8th, between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of a permanent Board of Directors, and voting on Amendments to the Constitution. By order of the STOCKHOLDERS.

☞ NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, will be held at the Wyoming Valley House, Wilkesbarre, Pa., on MONDAY, April 3d, 1871, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year. D. M. BOYD, Secretary.

LIME, LIME, LIME.

J. MESKIMEN,

Dealer in Freestone and Common Lime, White and Common Sand. Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal and Coke. Am receiving daily the best quality of Westmoreland county Common Lime, which I am selling in large or small quantities, or by car load, at the very lowest rates. Offices and Yards, No. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, or Mellon Bros.', East Liberty.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
Hodgson's Embrocation
FOR RHEUMATISM.
TTHS

THE CELEBRATED
Caufield, Jones & Co. and Burt's
FINE
Boots and Gaiters,
ARRIVED.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
Will be Offered at Reduced Prices,
AT NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.
F. A. KONOLD & CO.
TTHS

Ohio River Improvement.
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the U. S. Engineer Office, in the Custom House, at Pittsburgh, Pa., until 6 o'clock P. M., on the 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1871, for furnishing TWO LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAM BOATS, each to be supplied with the necessary Boats, Machinery and Appliances, and a sufficient Crew, for removing Snags, Wrecks, or other obstructions to navigation from the Ohio river; one Boat to be employed above and one below the Falls. The work to be performed under the supervision of an Inspector, appointed by the Government, and to be paid for by the day. All bids must be made upon the Official Forms, which will be furnished on application, accompanied by detailed specifications. They must be indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions." By order of the Chief of Engineers.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brvt. Col.
March 23, 1871.

Notice of Copartnership.
We take pleasure in notifying our friends and the public generally that we have associated ourselves as Partners under the firm name of
PORTER, BELL & CO.,
To engage in the MANUFACTURE OF
Light Locomotives.
Mr. H. N. SPRAGUE, late Superintendent for Smith & Porter, remains with us, and has charge of our Shops.
H. K. PORTER,
A. W. BELL.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
WILL REMOVE
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
ON
TUESDAY NEXT, 28th inst.
Pittsburgh, March 24, 1871.

FURNITURE.
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,
HAVE THE BEST
Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented
CALL AND SEE THEM,
AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
TTHS

NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
A LARGE STOCK, BOUGHT BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCES, AND FOR SALE AT CLOSE RATES.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
TTHS CINCINNATI.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.
Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
Upwards of 25 per cent. in order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who may favor us with a call. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.
STRAW & TUTELL.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.

INFORMATION
To Builders and Others at a Distance.
We have been written to repeatedly, "whether we can furnish the entire Materials for a House," and would say that we are sending Lumber, Doors, Sash, Glass, Hardware, Plastering Materials, &c., complete for Buildings, on cars at our Yards, and ship to any point, by Rail, 20 Per Cent. lower than the same can be furnished elsewhere.
MELLON BROTHERS,
TTHS Office and Yards at R. R. Depot, East Liberty.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers of JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

LIGHTNING RODS.
J. R. FRICKE.......JAMES WELSH
FRICKE & WELSH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in J. R. Fricke's Patent Wire Fine Plait Cable
LIGHTNING ROD.
Also, Patent Top Sections and Patent Point.
Office and Factory: Corner Cedar and Liberty avenue, Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NOTICE.—Whereas, U. S. Letters Patent have been granted J. R. Fricke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for certain improvements in Lightning Rods, viz: Copper Wire Cable Fine-Plait, the Stiff Top Section, the Group Point and Dove-Tail Connection, all of which is quite necessary to make a complete Copper Wire Cable Lightning Conductor. All persons are hereby notified not to buy, sell or make use of the same, under penalty of the law.
☞ Patent Right to Territory for Sale. TUF

MINERAL WATERS, &c
Saratoga Star, Congress Kissingen and Middletown Waters. Vichy, Kissingen, Lithia, Seidlitz, Citrate Magnesia, Bromide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Iodide Potassa, Bromide Ammonia and Bi-Carb. Potassa effervescing Salts, prepared by P. Squire, London.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON JOHNSTON,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

The speech of Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate yesterday appears in our columns this morning. It sheds a great deal of light on the San Domingo business, and will command the attention of the country. Senator Morton, it is understood, will reply.

The Revenue Reformers, who are filling the country with their cry about taxing the people through tariff duties, are doing their utmost to defeat in the Senate the tea and coffee resolution passed by the House. Not a pound is consumed in this country of either of these articles that does not pay a high duty, and there is hardly a man, woman or child that is not thus taxed. And the so-called Reformers mean that they shall be taxed!

Just at the moment when Senator Thurman is coming to the fore as the next Democratic Presidential candidate, some of the journals of that party are raising questions about his personal habits, the accusation being that he drinks too much whisky, and on one occasion, in a fuddled condition, mounted a table and denounced Chief Justice Chase. It should be borne in mind that these things are said by political friends, and the interesting part is that they are not directly denied, but evaded under eulogies on Senator Thurman, and the remark that he is "far too great a man to notice this wretched libel." Between Hendricks and Thurman and their friends the war is becoming warm and interesting. Meanwhile the Tammany column are pushing on Hoffman with increased energy.

Among the current speculations as to what influences and agencies lie back of the French mob, whose rule of ruin recalls Tennyson's description of "the red fool-fury of the Seine," has been in some quarters a supposition that Louis Napoleon was intriguing to foment the disorder; and this impression has been deepened by reports of the presence of Bonapartist agents in various parts of France. That this view is incorrect, would seem to be pretty thoroughly proved by our cable dispatches, which state that Garibaldi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the "Insurgent Nationals," as the red republicans are styled. Whatever may be thought of the wicked ambition of Garibaldi in accepting the leadership, it is certain that he has nothing in common with the deposed Emperor. Whether anarchy is better than despotism, or in its essentials very different from it, is not so clear, but we are fully convinced that Garibaldi's appointment settles in the negative the question as to Napoleon's complicity with the matter. Our cable telegrams of yesterday show that, as we predicted a week ago, the revolt is spreading like a conflagration. We said that, "by an infallible law of contagion, the mischief and misery will spread like a leprosy, until all has grown false and hideous together." Misled by the temporary energy and discretion of the Government, the New York *Tribune* and other leading journals lately predicted that the revolt would be confined to Paris alone. The insanity has, however, extended to other cities and to the provinces, and bids fair to become completely dominant throughout France. We read in one sentence that the Versailles Government has ordered the prompt arrest of Garibaldi upon his appearance on French soil, and immediately thereafter that "it is generally thought that the Government is defunct." The order for his arrest, therefore, will probably be as ineffectual as the Pope's bull against the comet. We have no heart to comment on the situation. It is as though France had the black vomit, and were voiding up the worst foulness of her existence.

A GOOD WITNESS.

In a recent debate in the United States Senate relative to the attack made near Frankfort upon the United States Mail Agent on the route between Louisville and Lexington, and the consequent stoppage of the mails by the Postmaster General, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, endeavored to throw the blame of the affair upon the administration, by stating that the Federal Courts had neglected to bring the offenders to trial because they were Republican in politics. This groundless assertion is thoroughly refuted in a letter just published by Colonel Wharton, United States District Attorney for Kentucky, who states that he has exhausted every effort to bring the criminals to justice, but that upon the investigation held before the grand jury, the station agent who witnessed the attack, in violation of all probabilities swore that he did not know the names of any of the rioters; and that he can induce no one to put himself or any other Federal officer in possession of facts upon which to found an indictment, for the reason, he alleges, that they doubtless fear the fate which recently befel a citizen of Shelby county, who, having divulged certain of the acts of the Ku-Klux, was, upon his return to his home, taken out in the night time and hung, for no other cause than the information he had conveyed. We can but think that if Senator Stevenson, then Governor of the State of Kentucky, were as anxious to bring these offenders to justice as he wishes it to be understood, he ought to have communicated the intelligence which he possessed to the Federal officers before indulging in reflections upon them. The confident declaration of the Senator that the leader of the gang was a Republican ought only to have been made upon absolute knowledge of that fact. Inferring that it was so made, and that he is upon terms of familiar intercourse with certain members of the Ku-Klux organization, or at least that he possesses means of information not accessible to officers of Federal Courts, the question very naturally arises, why did he not place Colonel Wharton in possession of his evidence concerning them, that that officer might have had them arrested, tried, convicted and punished? A man who thus screens from the law disturbers of the public peace becomes partaker of their their guilt. But it is a very cheap method of extricating one's self from an unpleasant position by alleging similarity of politics as the reason why they are not brought to justice. Senator Stevenson knows well enough that unless grand juries are furnished with data upon which to base indictments, there can be no trial or prosecution. If he is really anxious to have the law vindicated and the Ku-Klux suppressed, let him exhaust the sources of information which he seems to possess, and furnish the Federal officers with names and facts, before charging them with dereliction of official duty. He knows that, however it may be in Kentucky State courts, the Federal courts are not influenced by the politics of offenders against the law. But it is unworthy alike of his character and his office to intimate that Federal officers are moved by political or other considerations, or to arraign Federal courts for neglect of duty, until he has cleared his own skirts of that indirect complicity with these criminals which his voluntary statements regarding them would seem to imply.

Col. Merrill has issued notice inviting proposals for the boats to be used in removing obstructions from the Ohio river, which is a matter of special interest to our business community. The notice will be found in another column. It is highly satisfactory that an officer of Col. Merrill's ability and energy has this work in charge.

The first nail mill in America, it is claimed, was projected in Boonton, New Jersey, in 1770, by a Col. Ogden. In that year he laid out plans to build a mill for the splitting and sawing out of nails, and after much difficulty and patience a machine for the purpose was completed, but upon being tried at each stroke of the saw the teeth thereof flew into atoms and the iron bars refused to become narrow slits from which would result nails. A workman was despatched to England to find out at what point the machine was deficient, but on his arrival there his speech proclaimed him to be an American, and being caught examining a mill, he was arrested and confined for three years in prison. He managed to escape, however, and returned to Boonton, bearing with him the valuable intelligence that snet on the saw would enable it to work with ease. This being done, the nails were soon made in vast quantities.

Apropos of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a few days ago established in Pittsburgh, we are reminded that protests against cruelty to animals are of a very ancient date. Plutarch dealt heavy blows against this abuse. Still earlier, previous to Moses and the prophets, the religion of the leading nations of the earth enjoined tenderness for, and even the worship of, dumb beasts. We are glad that it is proposed to infuse a little of the good old Egyptian religion into Pittsburgh Christianity. After all our professions and confessions, of what value are they to us if they do not make us more kind and tender not alone to our fellow-beings, but even to our cats and dogs?

"Dr. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the Army, says spiritualism is a disease which can be cured by iron and strychnine."

We suppose it's all right, but we don't exactly see what the iron can be for, unless it be to smooth the passage of the patient into another world.

Mr. John Wrinkler, a resident of Hoboken, N. J., is styled a "human curiosity." He has erected, at a cost of about $10,000, on the highest peak of a rocky range of land owned by him, tow hundred and thirty-five feet above the level of the Hudson, a building, or observatoy one hundred feet high, and mounted therein a telescope twenty-two feet long, one of the largest in the United States. The view to be obtained is the most extensive that can be had anywhere near New York. Newark, Paterson and Sandy Hook can be distinctly seen, a fine view is obtained of the Orange and Poingston mountains, the time of Trinity Church clock obtained to a minute, and the business signs in New York read distinctly. Mr. Wrinkler is enthusiastic over what he considers to be an improvement in behalf of Jersey science, and seems not to be troubled in the slighest degree as to how he is to get his money back. He attends personally to his sight seeing visitors, regulates the glass, and points out such objects of interest as he deems should come under their eye. He has adjusted a novel and appropriate "regulator," which he says is allegorical and indicates his character. It is of crimson silk, falling down over the breast and shoulders, and bearing in front in large gilt letters the word "Happiness," and on the back in the same style, "Pleasure."

Boston papers note the death of Stephen B. Dow, a well-known New England sea captain, at the age of fifty-one years. He went to sea at the age of thirteen, when ningteen was made mate, and at the age of twenty-five years was appointed master. For twenty-seven years he was engaged in the East Coast of Africa trade, and it is said of him that the owners of vessels entrusted to his care never had occasion to draw a dollar's worth of insurance on his account. During the rebellion, he was spoken by the pirate Shenandoah, and escaped from her by strategy. When the Shenandoah appeared, he distributed his crew around the deck and set them all to smoking pipes. To the hail of the pirate he hoisted the Dutch flag, responded in Dutch, and mistaking him for a Duchman the pirate bore away and left them, the Captain thus saving his vessel and a valuable cargo.

There are three hundred and sixteen newspapers now published in London, of which twenty-one are dailies, twelve being issued in the morning and nine the evening. There are two hundred and fifteen published weekly. One newspaper is published five times a week, one four times a week, two three times a week, and thirteen twice a week. Three are issued four times a month, two are issued three times a month, twelve fortnightly, and forty-six monthly. Of the above number, thirty-one are of a religious character, eleven of the Church of England, seven being Evangelical, and four High Church; five are Roman Catholic, and two Jewish. There are also organs of almost all the other religious denominations. Twenty-two are illustrated journals, and one is occasionally illustrated. Five are issued in French, two in German, one in Spanish, and one in Portuguese.

We observe that a number of our exchanges condemn—and very justly too—the discourteous language of Don Piatt with respect to Hon. William Kelley, M. C., from this State. The Bohemian characterizes him as the "Honorable Mr. Pigg," by way of reference, we suppose, to his watchfulness over the interests of the main industry of our State. Had the sneer emanated from any other source it might have wounded, but coming from Don it is perfectly harmless. He is nothing unless captious and ironical.

"There is a colored youth, seventy-five years old, attending school at Americus, Ga."

And if there is anything more accusatory and damnatory of the persecutions of Southern "gentlemen" against the negroes than a fact like the above, we should be glad to know where it is to be found. In a few months this old man will be able to teach the Ku-Klux to read. As it is, certain of our "statesmen" would do well to sit at his feet and learn lessons.

About Personal and Official Relations.

[From Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

This decision of the Senate that the business relations must be in accord with the personal relations is in direct violation of a well settled precedent, established by that body in another case. I have been struck with the fact that this has not been referred to before. It occurred in the quarrel between Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and Senator Cole of California. Gorham was very offensive to Cole, and, in their bitter quarrel, not only made remarks damaging to the Senator, but Cole charged, abused his (Cole's) wife. Here was a subordinate officer of the Senate engaged in personal insolence toward a Senator, and Cole appealed to that body, of which he formed a part, for protection. He said that it was utterly impossible to transact business or to be brought in continual contact with a man so offensive, personally, to him as Gorham. The Senate went into caucus upon this and discussed the matter three several times, I believe, and wound up by coming to the grave conclusion that the personal had nothing whatever to do with the business relations, and, therefore, the private quarrel between the Senator and the Secretary was not within the jurisdiction of that honorable body.

Managerial Advertising.

The Chicago *Times* exposes the humbuggery of managerial advertising in the following fashion:

Patti will not be in America for over a year, but the Strakosch family is already hard at work at the preliminary advertising. We are instructed, per cable and regular correspondence about once a week, of the tender solitude felt in the warbling marquise's fortunes throughout Europe. The appearance of a "cat boil" upon her distinguished nose sent the horrible rumor through all France that she had been attacked with small-pox, and Von Moltke's legions spread not half the terror in that poor country than did this blood-curdling report. She bumped her head the other day against one of the wings of a St. Petersburg theater, and we were at once assured that such was the joy on learning that not even her scalp had been abraded, that special thanksgiving services were ordered in all the muscovite churches. And now she has triped her lovely toes in the too voluminous folds of a robe, and, sprawling upon the floor, has barked her noble knees. A paragraph announcing that the Czar and his family have resolved to wear crape until her excoriated legs shall have fully healed will now be started on its journalistic rounds.

A Colored Methodist Bishop.

The question of electing a colored Bishop at the next General Conference is purely one of expediency and not of principle. If the demands of the work require one, and a colored man with suitable qualifications for the office can be found, he should be elected, but not otherwise. The idea that duty to the colored race requires us to make one of their number a Bishop without strict regard to qualifications, is the offspring of an unreasoning colorphobia. When we place the colored man on the same plane as the white man our duty to him is accomplished. Thenceforward his rise or fall must depend mainly upon himself. To demand honors and distinctions for him simply on account of his color is not our duty, neither is it to his interest. A disqualified man, either black or white, in the Episcopal chair would degrade both the office and the occupant. In the case of the colored man it would react disastrously upon his race, alienating its friends and intensifying the contempt of its enemies. No true friend would desire to see him subjected to such a misfortune.—*A writer in the New York Christian Advocate.*

The New York *Post*, in an article on the future of the Republican party, says:

The Democrats are chuckling over what they call Republican dissensions, and timid Republicans show their fears by anxious entreaties for harmony, efforts to hush up every complaint and criticism, and denunciation of every one who criticises, even in the mildest terms, what they call "the administration of General Grant." But they ought rather to regard it as a sign of healthful vigor that the Republicans all over the country freely express themselves upon passing events, and do not hesitate to blame where they believe the wrong has been done. It used to be said of the Democratic party, while it was still a powerful and victorious organization, that while its members quarreled vigorously among themselves for ten months in the year, on election day they voted in a solid body. The Republicans have, in even a greater degree, this cohesion at the critical time, with unlimited disputation during the intervals.

The great bed of fossils in South Carolina continue a wilderness of antediluvian remains, the bones of the megatherium, mylodon, megalonx, mastodon, mammoth, phocodon, sauri, etc.; sharks' teeth in such quantities that Professor Holmes, of Charleston College, has in his museum sixty thousand specimens of those alone, some weighing two and two and a half pounds; also, teeth and bones of horses, dogs, sheep, oxen and hogs, differing in nothing from the present race, besides pottery and stone hatchets identical with those discovered near Abbeville, France. The strata in which these occur is demonstrated in scientific pariance, post pleiocene; the marl which overlines it, eocene. The depth at which these remains lie is from four to twelve feet, and the rocks, all ocean rolled, invariably phosphates.

The "great reaction" of which the Democratic papers hve been boasting since the New Hampshire election does not seem to have reached Jackson county, Ohio. A special election to fill a vacancy in the Legislature was held there on the 23d inst., and the Republican candidate was chosen by four hundred majority. As this is a gain of one hundred and eighty-seven votes over the last preceding election, the Republicans ought to be satisfied with their success. If there are any complaints, they will probably come from the Democracy.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PERSONAL.

Pecuniarily speaking, says the *Tribune*, it is not a bad thing to be a member of the Tammany Ring. The Democratic journals estimate the fortune of Richard B. Connolly, Controller of New York, at $4,000,000, and rapidly increasing.

Roger A. Pyror, reported as having distinguished himself as a soldier of fortune in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt, has never been out of the country since the close of the rebellion, and has been for several years practicising law in New York.

Hawthorne once told a friend that for several years he voluntarily did not see the sun, and for month together did not speak to his own sister, with whom he was living. When asked if there was any trouble between them, he said, "No, but their spirits seemed to be frozen."

Madame Parepa-Rosa has written a letter to a friend in Chicago, from Brighton, England, her present home, saying that she and Carl are making every possible preparation for the coming season of English opera, which they will inaugurate in this country. Tom Karl, whom she says is the Apollo tenor of Italy, will be a member of the troupe.

Referring to the mausoleum erected at Windsor to the memory of the Prince Consort by his wife, at a cost of ten hundred thousand pounds, a correspondent says: "Each day Queen Victoria visits this place alone. Near the tomb is placed a large deep basket filled with wreaths of beautiful flowers. At hand is a small round table on which are a Bible and a prayer book. From these she reads and prays fervently kneeling the while. Then she rises, and taking the wreaths, advances to the sarcophagus, in the lid of which a small sheet of plate glass is inserted through which she can see the face and form of the departed. But the efforts of the embalmer have not been thoroughly successful, and the features that were so beautiful in life are in death marred by discoloration. Still it is his face, shrunken and pallid though it be. Again she prays, thinking of the years of happiness she lived with him, long passed away, but never to be forgotten. She stands gazing there till she can gaze no more with tears. Gently she places the forget-me-nots upon the marble coffin, takes one last lingering look with her dim eyes, and slowly retires, while from above the bell tolls out a melancholy requiem for the idolized dead."

The widow of the late Horace Haws, of San Francisco, will contest his will and the deed for the foundation of Mount Eagle University, made just before his death, on the ground of insanity. The will gives her $2,500, and provides in case of her contesting the will that she shall have nothing. The estate is valued at a million dollars.

The Earl de Gray, one of the English Commissioners, now in Washington, married his cousin, who is a late lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales. His only living child, Lord Goderich, is a young man nineteen years of age, and he accompanies the Commission to this country. There is nothing in the personal appearance of Earl de Gray to indicate that the root of his family has pierced the mold below the times of Henry the First. He is a small man, with a head so large that he is inclined to look top-heavy, with features that would attract little or no attention if they belonged to a Congressman. Earl de Gray wore to the President's dinner, breeches that came to his knee, and these were met by black silk stockings that, while they concealed, did not hide his finely-shaped lower extremities, that leave off where his feet begin. The stocking on his right leg kept its place apparently without exterior fastenings; but the left was confined by a striped garter in black and white, held together by a chaste and modest buckle

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Says the Boston *Traveller*: "A lady friend having occasion to use a support for an ivy plant which she was raising in a pot, took an old grape vine cane and thrust it into the earth. Some time afterwards wishing to move the the ivy, she pulled up the old cane, and found to her astonishment that it had sent out shoots and was making vigorous efforts to root itself by the side of the ivy. This bit of grape vine had been used for a long time as a cane, and for years which no one in the family could number, had been lying about the house."

The Church statistics of Baltimore show the strength of the Protestant denominations to be 75,445, with church property valued at $3,592,100. The Methodists predominate, showing a membership of 43,520, and church property to the amount of $1,671,100. The Roman Catholics number 25,000, and their churches are valued at $2,000,000.

About one-third of an ounce of iron exists in the human body, or just enough, if extracted from the remains, to make a mourning ring, as is said to have been done by some ingenious Frenchman. The chief function of this metal in the system seems to be to carry oxygen, for which this metal has a powerful affinity, from the lungs, in the arterial blood, throughout the entire body. The deficiency is indicated by a peculiar pale or greenish hue in the complexion.

The Rev. Messrs. McDonald, of Boston, Boole, of New York, and Inskip, of Baltimore, start next month for a missionary tour across the plains, taking with them a big tent capable of holding 4,000 persons. After attending to the regeneration of California, the reverend gentlemen will move homeward via Salt Lake, where they will set up their huge tabernacle and hold an old fashioned camp meeting for the edification of the Latter Day Saints, and in the hope of successfully demonstrating the infamy of their polygamous practices.

An Iowa paper is informed by leading horticulturists in different portions of that State that the fruit trees have passed through the winter, thus far, in admirable order, and that there are now the most flattering indications that the crop of the coming summer will be the largest in the history of the State. The only danger lies between now and warm weather. Should April give no cutting frosts these gentlemen say the yield must be extraordinarily large.

Richmond, Va., is at last recovering from the effects of the war. The debris of nearly an hundred houses on prominent streets of that city, burned in 1865, is being cleared away, preparatory to rebuilding this summer.

The United States consumes more than five times as much coffee *per capita* as Great Britain, and twice as much as France. Holland, Norway and Belgium are the only countries which consume a greater amount *per capita*. The consumption of coffee has doubled in most countries during the last twenty years. The annual crop of coffee in the world averages about 715,000,000 pounds, or about two-thirds of a pound to every man, woman and child on its surface. Of this amount, the island of Java furnishes nearly one-fifth, or about 140,000 pounds. The greater portion of so-called "Old Government" Java sold in this country is a humbug.

The Traveller's Club, at New York, are making arrangements for celebrating the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, which occurs August 15.

The number of public houses in London being beyond the actual wants of the people, a bill has been introduced into Parliament resembling that now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, called the "Local Option" bill. It is proposed to divide London into small districts, to the inhabitants of which shall be referred the question whether or no they will sanction the establishment of a licensed public house.

The "first run of shad is announced," and the early opening of the season is regarded as an omen of a fine supply.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Big Strike on McMillan Farm, Scrubgrass.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRUBGRASS, PA., March 27, 1871.

We have had a big strike at Scrubgrass. No. 12½ well on the McMillan Farm, Buchanan & Young, lessees, was finished and tanked Saturday, and commenced pumping oil at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day.

EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It seems we are to have a "long," if not a "rump" Congress. The time was when the old Congress died, or, more properly, went out of existence, the new one did not assemble for nine months thereafter—meantime the country had a respite from excitement and turmoil of politics. Now we have no relief. Our law-makers are in continued session "tinkering" the statutes day and night, whether the people ask it or not. No matter how wise and appropriate existing laws may be on finance and currency or tariff and other interests, they must be "tinkered"—"amended," as some phrase it. Often such amendments are injurious and hurtful. Simply because Congress is in session is no good reason why they should be continually "tinkering" at the laws. If speeches must be made, so be it; but in the name of our common country, let us stop excessive legislation, especially when the people don't ask it. I have been a voter since 1824, verging now on half a century, and a tolerably close observer of passing events during that time, and am convinced that excessive legislation is one of the greatest of our national troubles. This is true not only of Congress but also of States and cities and the small corporations. So great has this evil become that the laws of some States are a by-word and reproach, and our voluminous enactments in all departments are in danger of being brought into contempt.

Just here many and great evils spring up. In a republic few laws are needed—and just in proportion as they are multiplied to excess, respect and obedience decline, and in time cease entirely. Have we, as a nation, reached that point? This is a serious question, and must be treated by every patriot as a vital one. If excessive legislation is granted, the above conclusions must follow. Again—if we stop this tide of worse than needless legislation, is it not probable that we cut up by the roots most of those disgraceful charges against our Legislatures of "bribery and corruption," now so glibly thrown off many lips?

PATRIOT.

THE FORBES STREET CASE.

The Argument Before the Supreme Court—The Points at Issue.

We have already reported fully the action of the City Councils and the Court of Quarter Sessions in the award of damages and benefits in the opening of Forbes street. It will be remembered that the report of the viewers appointed by Councils was not satisfactory to several parties, particularly to Messrs. Kier, Seitz and others, who alleged that the award was wholly inadequate to compensate them for the damage sustained. They appealed to the Quarter Sessions through their counsel, and Thomas MacConnell, Esq., was appointed Commissioner. After a most elaborate investigation, the Commissioner made a report, increasing the report largely—in some cases the increase amounting to nearly double. One of the parties, Mr. Aiken, who had been awarded benefits by the viewers, was declared by the Commissioner as entitled to nothing. Exceptions were filed to the confirmation of the report, but after argument these were dismissed and the report confirmed absolutely.

John H. Hampton, Esq., counsel for Aiken, took out *a certorari*, an appeal, and writ of error, to bring the case before the Supreme Court for review. This tied up the whole proceeding, and prevented the payment of any of the money covered by the decree.

Messrs. Schoyer and Shiras, who represent Kier and others, in order to cut the knot which Mr. Hampton had tied, appeared before the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, on the 29th of February, and obtained a rule to show cause why the writs in the Aiken case should not be quashed, on the ground that under the act of 1864 the decree of the Quarter Sessions was final and conclusive. A hearing was fixed for Saturday last.

In the meantime, W. D. Moore, C. L. Magee, D. D. Bruce and W. B. Negley, Esqs., on behalf of parties who had been defeated in the Court below, and adjudged to pay large damages, applied for a special writ of certiorari, by which these cases can be taken up.

The counsel in these cases, some eight or ten in number, together with Judges Stowe and Kirkpatrick, District Attorney Pearson, City Solicitor Slagle, and a few other gentlemen, left the city in a special car, furnished by John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for Philadelphia Thursday.

The arguments were heard Saturday, before a full bench. The main question in the case was, the right of the parties to the writs. Mr. Hampton made the argument on behalf of Mr. Aiken, and occupied over an hour in the discussion. The position assumed by Messrs. Schoyer and Shiras was, that the act of 1864 took away the supervisory power of the Supreme Court, granted by the act of 1836. In other words, that the act of 1864 repealed the act of 1836 as to the finality of the judgment of the Court below. Mr. Hampton denied this position, and cited numerous authorities to show that the supervisory power of the Supreme Court remains unless taken away by express words, or by necessary implication. Messrs. Schoyer and Shiras replied in full and able arguments.

The motion for the allowance of special writs was then argued by Messrs. Moore and others in support of the motion, and by Messrs. Shiras and Schoyer contra. The arguments altogether lasted four hours. The amount of money involved in the award of the Commissioner is between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. A decision will probably be rendered at an early day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

William J. Wright convicted of the larcenyof a yoke of cattle from a farmer in Washington county, which he brought to this city and sold, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the penitentiary.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Arnold Ingram, indicted for the larceny of a coalboat cable, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the commonwealth vs. R. A. Clark, indicted for larceny by bailee, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Alfred Vanhorn, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James A. McClure, entered a plea of guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the commonwealth vs. John Brown and Rachel Brown, indicted for keeping a disorderly house. The defendants are proprietors of the "Shoo fly" hotel. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Henry Dougherty,	H. Myers,
Mary E. Wehrly,	S. J. Berryman,
William Engel,	Mary Aust,
Peter Wicker,	Elijah Harris' et al,
Lizzie Beck,	Henry Kennewig,
George W. Dawson,	Jas. T. Byrone,
J. Stahr,	Alfred Vanhorn,
Charles Thompson,	Marland McHenry,
David Patton,	David Elton,
George Comer, et al,	Louis Coney.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The first case taken up before Judge Stowe was that of Dalzell, Lindsay & Co. vs. Stanton Oil Co. Action on account to recover the price of a steam boiler sold and delivered. The boiler, it appears, exploded, and defendants claimed that it was not made of good material. On trial.

The case of Everson, Preston & Co. vs. J. W. Bradstreet & Co. was taken up before Judge Sterrett. This was an action on a contract. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY

18. Woolfolk vs. Miller et al.
87. Robinson vs. Dedrick.
90. Dickson vs. Claney.
102. Walters vs. Kaiser.
114. Chapman vs. Phœnix Fire Brick Co.
115. Watson vs. Haworth et al.
116. Beatty vs. Hananer.
40. (O. L.) Beaty vs. Hanauer.
122. Leader vs. Kim et al.
121. Fulton et al. vs. O'Hara et al.
125. Aurentz vs. Taylor.
128. Goehring vs. Bates.
64. Howell vs. Nichols.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Joseph Fleming vs. George W. Smith action in assumsit on a promissory note, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,267 12.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

87. (O. L.) Murphy vs. Lawrence.
196. Snodgrass for use vs. O'Neil et al.
14. Dicken for use vs. Wiedman.
26. Johnston vs. Schiffhauer.
29. Cubbage vs. Stephenson.
56. Cubbage vs. Stephenson.
200. Cubbage vs. Hill.
189. Roessler vs. Zugsmith.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

W. Haslege & Co., grocers, will distribute two thousand loaves of bread to the poor of the city on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, from their new store, No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

The United States detectives yesterday captured a keg of vinegar owned by Casper Rutger, upon which was a whisky revenue stamp which had never been defaced or canceled. The owner of the keg is a wine grower and pleads ignorance. He alleges that the keg contains wine instead of vinegar, and that he purchased the keg from a retail whisky dealer on Water street a short time before it was captured by the officers. He was held for a hearing.

A slight fire occurred at the residence of Mr. James O'Neil, McKeesport, Sunday night. The family had been to church, and when they returned a son of Mr. O'Neil's was sent to a wardrobe in one of the upper chambers for some article of clothing, and while there some of the clothing in the wardrobe, it is presumed, took fire from the lighted candle the boy carried with him. The fire was not discovered for some minutes afterward, and before it could be extinguished all the clothing in the wardrobe was destroyed.

Mr. Samuel McFarland, a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while riding on the front of a shifting engine yesterday morning, fell off near Boundary street. The engine passed over him, it appears, without injuring him, but he was caught by the tender and dragged upon the track, and one wheel of the tender passed over his leg, crushing it to such an extent as to render amputation necessary. He was removed to his home in Allegheny where he was attended by Dr. Hazlett.

Nor least among the temperance societies whose efforts have resulted in the present quickening of public sentiment with relation to the license question and the liquor traffic in our city, is the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association, whose meetings are held in the hall at the "Home," Duquesne way, near Hand steeet bridge, every Tuesday night. The meeting to-night will be addressed by Miss Matilda Hindman, a lady whose previous lecture on the same subject elicited the admiration of all who heard her. She is a forcible and earnest speaker, without any clap-trap or tricks of bombast. The lecture commences at 7:30 P. M. Admittance free. No collection. Comfortable seats reserved for ladies. The public is cordially invited.

The Purest and Safest.

The efficacy of Hostetter's celebrated stomach bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until at last the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number have candidly admitted that the pharmacopœia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial results in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Goosberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK,
Large Assortment, All Qualities,
LOW PRICES.
BRUSSELS,
(TWO AND THREE-PLYS,)
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS
WE ARE RECEIVING THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF OUR
SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
COMPRISING MANY
New and Elegant Patterns,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT
REDUCED PRICES
Henry M'Callum
(LATE McCALLUM BROS.)
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood Street.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,
AND
STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL,
FOR THE
Spring and Summer Trade,
1871,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
84
Wood Street.

PRODUCE IN STORE.
Butter and Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Timothy, Clover, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Beans, Hominy, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet Cider, Sorghum, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, &c. One car Rye, one car Oats, two cars Peachblows.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Office and Warehouse, 285 Libbrty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of KIER, FOSTER & KIER, Was dissolved on the 21st day of January, 1871. JAS. M. KIER disposing of his interest in the firm to the remaining partners, who will carry on the business as usual under the firm name of KIER & FOSTER.

S. M. KIER,
JOHN FOSTER,
JAS. M. KIER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Spring Session April 4th.
Send for Catalogue to
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR,
BEAVER, PA.

MILLINERY GOODS.

Miss L. W. Taylor
HAS RECEIVED PARIS, BRUSSELS AND LONDON
Spring Bonnets and Hats.
ALSO,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS.
44 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

NEW
AMERICAN PRINTS
OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES,
Bush,
Flour,
Keg,
Kite,
King,
Klick,
Knot,
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RICHMONDS,
Ajax,
Sun,
Jupiter.
NEW HOOP SKIRTS,
NEW TUCKED SKIRTS.
OUR SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
WILL BE READY
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MARCH 13th and 14th.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brilliantees, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains.
Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Mononogahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Peoples' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke, Wm. Vankirk,
Jared M. Brush, James D. Verner,
Wm. F. Lang, Samuel McCrickart,
C. H. Love, Charles Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS....President.
JOHN WATT....Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER....Secretary.
Capt. J. H. LIGHTNER, General Agent and Surveyor.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK....President.
WM. P. HERBERT....Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD....General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley, Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison, John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Philip Reymer,
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW JAPANESE SILKS,
New Black Silks.
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS.
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
In a Few Days will Open Out
A
Rich and Extensive Stock
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
IN THE ROOM
Now Occupied by the First National Bank,
MASONIC BLOCK,
FIFTH AVENUE.

SPRING GOODS
IN
Great Variety,
JUST OPENED
BY
Moorhouse and Carsten
SUCCESSORS TO
Bates & Bell,
21 Fifth Avenue.
A Choice and Well Selected Stock of
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Latest Style Spring Shawls,
CHEAPER
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
JAPANESE SILKS
Of Choice Patterns.
BEST MAKES BLACK SILKS
At Great Bargains.
Alpacas and Mohairs
Of the Best Brands.
Bombazines, Tamese, Cashmere
AND
POPLINS
At Popular Prices.
The Assortment of Goods is Choice and will be offered at
Extremely Low Prices
TO CASH PURCHASERS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

WHOLESALE HOUSE
Joseph Horne & Co.
77 and 79 Market Street,
Will Receive Daily During this Week, Large Additions to Stock, in
Foreign and Domestic
HOSIERY,
GENT'S HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS, NECK WEAR,
MERINO AND GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
CRASH, TOWELINGS,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS,
MEDICATED TOWELS,
AND A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF
Spring Shawls,
WHICH WE OFFER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
NEW SHAPES IN
STRAW GOODS,
AND FULL LINES OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

HODGSON'S EMBROCATION
IS FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY THE FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS:
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN,
J. C. MATTERN,
JAMES E. BURNS,
A. TORRENCE,
AND DEALERS GENERALLY.
TThs

MANGANESE.
We would call the attention of consumers of this article to the fact that we have made arrangements with Messrs. HOBBS, POPE & CO., of Boston, for the EXCLUSIVE SALE in Pittsburgh and vicinity of their MANGANESE, so long and favorably known in this market by Flint, Glass, Steel, and other Manufacturers.
We shall, as heretofore, keep constantly on hand MANGANESE OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES, imported and carefully ground by the above firm, including their well known brands of
A^N AND B^STAR.
Which hereafter can be obtained in Pittsburgh only through us.
GEO. COLHOUN & SON,
Importers of Soda Ash and Chemicals,
77 WATER STREET.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, March 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$746,719 81
Overdrafts	11,299 71
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,762 79
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	62,190 01
Due from other National Banks	7,365 17
Due from other Banks and Bankers	15,074 54
Banking House	39,113 25
Other Real Estate	33,535 62
Current Expenses	2,921 29
Taxes Paid	3,713 93
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	1,186 85
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,270 17
Bills of other National Banks	10,835 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,367 80
Specie	630 00
Legal Tender Notes	146,705 00
Three per cent. Certificates	30,000 00
	$1,649,934 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	156,474 91
Exchanges	5,131 55
Interest	12,992 20
National Bank circulation outstanding	435,158 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	6,140 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,152 59
Individual Deposits	510,958 81
Due to National Banks	15,081 82
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	5,691 29
	$1,649,934 24

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.

I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of March, 1871.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. W. COOK,
R. F. SMITH,
D. R. GALWAY, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Co
These Bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.
The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty Years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times, before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other Bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.
"After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
134 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue.
MWThFS

BANKS AND BANKERS.

GEO. B. HILL,
BROKER.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
Money to Loan
ON STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
COR. THIRD AV. AND WOOD STREETS,
SECOND FLOOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TThs

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY....President.
W. VANKIRK....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DRAWERS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES,
AND DEALERS IN
Government, State, County, City, Railroad and other Miscellaneous Securities,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., bought and sold at the usual rates of Commission.
We make a specialty of attending to the wants of Investors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for the PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING In the Armstrong County Prison and Warden's Residence now in course of erection.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Architect's Office, second story of Dickey & McLeod's Building, Market street, Kittanning, Pa.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

JAMES McCULLOUGH,
Supervising Architect.

Kittanning, March 25, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, 1871, for the Erection of a Public School Building, on Ellsworth avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 2 Sixth street.

WM. G. JOHNSTON, President,
Liberty School Sub-District.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
Richmond, Va., March 11, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Richmond, Va., until 12 M. March 30th, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS, at Huntington, W. Va., on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near the Ohio river. Proposals will be made for the Wood, Iron, Stone and Brick Work, and for the Sewerage, Plumbing, Windows and Doors, separately.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Offices of the Company, in Richmond and Huntington, on and after the 20th instant.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
Chief Engineer.

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.
D. W. EVANS' One Price Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building, is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains in Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Pocket and Table Cutlery. We are in constant receipt of all the Latest Styles and Novelties direct from Eastern Manufacturers and Importing Houses, which may be found in our 10, 25, 50, 75 cents, and $1 00, $1 50, $2 00, and Miscellaneous Departments, at 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.
WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with habitual Constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. TThS

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STOVE
Made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS.

H. K. PORTER, Late of Smith & Porter. H. N. SPRAGUE, Supt. Late Supt. for Smith & Porter.
A. W. BELL.
PORTER, BELL & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives
OFFICE: 98 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPROVED
STAR RANGE,
THE IMPROVED DOUBLE OVEN
Boston Range,
COLUMBIA COOK STOVES,
NEW IMPROVED
CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES
NEW IMPROVED
HEATING STOVES,
Summer Pieces and Fenders,
ASSORTED.
THE
Fiery Furnace!
G. H. M'ELEVY'S PATENT PERFECT COMBUSTION
Fire Grate.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
LIBERTY STREET.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

DUQUESNE
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron, CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON
SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO
IRON WORKS.
Warehouse, 121 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS and CHAINS of every description. Also Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITY COKE and LIME.
Second Avenue, Near Lock No. 1,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROCLAMATION

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS:

I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on SATURDAY, the 1st DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1871, the freemen of the Fifth Ward, City of Allegheny, being qualified to vote for Members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, in said Ward, and elect by ballot ONE PERSON to serve as a Member of SELECT COUNCIL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alex. Patterson, Esq.

A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

HODGSON'S EMBROCATION
Is for Sale in Allegheny City by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO.,
S. SIEBERT, Jr.,
BRILL, and Dealers generally. TThS

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

J. Y. SMITH, Late of Smith & Porter. GEO. F. DAWSON
Smith & Dawson,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES, MINE CARS
AND
Mining Machinery in General.
Office—No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

STAR FIRE BRICK CO.,
Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES, A SPECIALTY.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
MANUFACTURE
HORSE SHOES,
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
ALSO,
IRON AND STEEL
OF ALL KINDS.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.,
Office at Works, Thirty-Second Street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

W. J. ANDERSON....H. A. FREYVOGEL
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.
WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
House Fronts,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS,
Engine and Machinery
CASTINGS,
AND
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NO. 150 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLE WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application

WM. HOLMES....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
Successors to John Hall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Plows, Castings and Points
No. 121 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders solicited.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN
Government Securities
AND
GOLD,
WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, March 27, 1871.

It is generally remarked in local financial circles that money is becoming much closer, and it would be no unusual event at this season to see a stringent market in the next fortnight at New York. The weekly statement of the associated banks shows a further heavy decrease in legal reserve, the loss in which amounts to nearly $5,500,000. The deposits at the same time have run down over $5,000,000, so that the surplus reserved is impaired only $2,178,086. The Sunday *Herald* says: Banks now hold $10,470,000 above the legal reserve, which is a fair margin with which to meet the contingencies connected with the ensuing week, which will be the only and the last period in which activity in money is likely to occur before the fall, with its shipments of currency to market the wheat and cotton crops of the West and South. The loss in specie is attributable to the heavy customs payments and the specie shipments of the week, amounting to about $5,250,000, against a disbursement of only $2,250,000 of gold from the Treasury.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111	110⅞	110⅞
10-40s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅞
United States 10-40s	108⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	95¾
Currency Pacifics	113¼

—The position of Ohio and Mississippi continues to attract much attention. The stock has been so much discussed for months past, and has been so freely accepted as a leading speculative, that the Company's announcement of the new second mortgage of four millions causes a good deal of inquiry as to its bearing on the common stock. We added up yesterday the Company's debt as given officially, and added to that the preferred stock, figuring about $37,000 per mile before the stock could be reached. To-day we see it stated that the company has $2,500,000 new bonds for sale. The Company says four millions; difference, $1,500,000, which has been taken, we learn by the Baltimore and Ohio Road. What is a proper price for this new mortgage we cannot say; but, considering the rate at which the Baltimore and Ohio Road took the second mortgage of the Marietta and Cincinnati some time back, we think it should be low. At 50 it would probably be cheap; at 70, the odds are it would be dear.

—The *Tribune's* financial article says that the recent activity and buoyancy in the Lake Shore stock has been, at different times, explained in various ways by the wise ones of the street, and whatever may have been the real cause, the Vanderbilt clique have taken pains to quietly circulate the statement that an extra scrip dividend of $5,000,000, at about fourteen per cent., is to be made, which will increase the capital stock to $40,000,000, and that the road is then to be leased to the New York Central, which corporation is to guarantee seven per cent. to the stockholders of the Lake Shore. Whether this will be done or not remains to be seen. But there is no doubt whatever that at present the Central clique desire the public to believe that such is the programme.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 27, 1871.	9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & R. I.	95	95	94⅞	95	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Do. Scrip	92	92	[illegible]	92⅛	92	91⅞	91⅞
Reading	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
Erie	21	21	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Harlem	....	....	129	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	....	122	....	121⅞	....	....
Lake Shore	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	102	102⅜	....	102⅜
Illinois Cent.	....	....	134½	....	134½	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts.	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	114
C. & N. W.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Do. pref.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Tol. & Wabash	....	....	57½	....	57½	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	78	....	78	....	....
Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅛	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
Chic. & Alton	....	....	114½	....	114	....	....
Do. pref.	....	....	116½	....	117	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	....	1½	....	1½	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	105½	....	105½	....	....
Canton	....	....	85	....	85	....	....
W. U. Tel.	....	57½	57½	....	57½	....	57½
Quicksilver	....	....	11⅜	....	11⅜	....	....
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43	43½	43	....	43½
Adams Ex.	....	....	73	....	73	....	....
Wells F. Ex.	....	....	42	....	42	....	....
American Ex.	....	....	47½	....	47½	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	....	47	....	46½	....	....
St. Paul	61⅞	....	62⅛	62	62⅛	....	62
Do. pref.	79⅞	....	80	....	80½	....	....
Rock Island	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	115	....	115⅞
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	36⅛
Catawissa preferred	43
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116⅝
Schuylkill Navigation	16⅝
Reading	51⅝

—The New York *Herald* says: Jay Gould has entered an appearance in the suit, and states that he was owner of a number of shares mentioned at the commencement of the cause, in which Mr. James H. Coleman was appointed receiver, the same being, as he says, in the possession of his London agents or resting in proposed contracts of sale. These shares are a portion of those claimed as belonging to Heath and Raphael, English shareholders of Erie Railway stock. The quarrel is a pretty one as it stands. It goes on bitterly; it has had a tumultuous beginning, but its end may be spasmodic and even destructive. There is danger ahead. Let "somebody" look out.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—There has been a heavy fall of rain since our last report, and the weather has been raw and cold, which has had its effect upon business. It is a fact patent to all observers that purchasers take hold more freely on bright, cheerful days, than in dark, gloomy weather. In all the varied branches of trade we are reported ample stocks, laid in with a view to meet the wants of the retail trade. And when it is known that this trade, in country and city, has assumed huge proportions, it is good policy on the part of wholesale dealers to put themselves in a position to accommodate all who may call. It is within the province of Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers to build up a large and constantly augmenting wholesale trade, and all they have to do is to pursue the line they have adopted, viz., to sell as cheap as the Eastern merchants, and on as accommodating terms, and the trade is sure to fall into their laps. Just now they are on the right path—let them continue to pursue it. As we remarked a day or two since, our dry goods jobbers are receiving their spring supplies, and by the time the ides of March have passed, will be ready to meet the demands of customers in all the varied lines of dry goods, even at New York prices. In the line of groceries, glass, iron, nails, bacon, provisions, etc., the stocks are full. Flour is here in ample stock, and there is no excuse for country dealers to give us the "go by." Consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL for wholesale business houses.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We are reported sales at $3 85@4 00 ⅌ barrel. Common $1 00@2 00 ⅌ bbl. Receipts since our last, 122 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ⅌ doz; in kegs and firkins 70@80c ⅌ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ⅌ cent., 3½@4c; common, 48 ⅌ cent., 3½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ⅌ ℔.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for strictly prime butter, which finds ready sale at 28@30c per ℔; inferior dull at 15@18c; common 10@11c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ⅌ ℔.

BEANS—We report an active demand, with regular sales of small navy $2 00 ⅌ bushel.

BEESWAX—Market firm: sales at 30@31c ⅌ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $1 75; ½-℔ cans, $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6; 5-℔ cans, $30.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged and we are reported a fair trade and regular sales at following figures: Shoulders, plain, 10c sugar cured do 11c. Sides, ribbed, 12c; clear do 9½c; Breakfast bacon, 15½@16c; sugar cured hams, 15½@16c. Dried beef, 19@20c. Lard—sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½c; buckets and kegs, 13½c. Mess pork, $23 00 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts are on the increase, being 107 bxs since our last. The demand is still active, and we quote as follows: New York Goshen, 18@19½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18½c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16½c ⅌ ℔.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ⅌ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c ⅌ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $15 ⅌ barrel; other varieties at $12@14@15.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 15c; stearine 19½c ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—There is a better demand and we are reported sales: Louisville hydraulic at $2 25 ⅌ barrel. Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ barrel.

COAL—Eastern anthracite by car load $10@10 50 per ton delivered.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—quarters 9½@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples—quarters 6@7½c; sliced 8½@9c ⅌ ℔.

EGGS—The market is still overstocked, and sales dull at 14@16c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 722 bbls. Prices remained unchanged, with a few trade reported. We quote: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels $7 90; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $7 05; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ⅌ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 ⅌ bbl; sacks $7 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12@12½c ⅌ ℔; prunes 12½c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 80c ⅌ ℔ to the trade.

GRAIN—As we remarked yesterday, holders are firm in their views and ask an advance in prices, which in some instances, for small prime lots, have been paid. Still we do not feel authorized to quote an advance in prices, though they are rather unsettled. We quote as follows: Red winter $1 38@1 40@1 42; white $1 48@1 50@1 52 per bushel. Oats—the market was steady with purchases for all good parcels that were offered at 54@55c on wharf and from depot. Store rates 58@60c per bushel. Corn—market firm with a fair inquiry; sales ear on wharf and depot at 72@73c; shelled neglected, and we omit figures. Rye held firmly; prices vary materially, some lots being worth from 5@8c more than others. We quote nominally at $1@1 05 per bushel. Barley—the market is without alteration, the demand being restricted. We continue to quote spring at 80@85c; fall, 90@95c per bushel. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were as follows: Oats 2,855 sacks; rye 161 sacks; barley 1,352 sacks; wheat 3,868 sacks; corn 8,242 sacks.

GROCERIES—New Orleans sugars have advanced ½c in New Orleans, though we do not change our figures, our dealers will be able to realize the advance in New Orleans prices in a day or two. We give the following as the current rates with sales:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 14c; A coffee 12¾c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, hhds, 12c; bbls 12½c ⅌ ℔.

Syrups—B and E 72c; white honey 65c; silver-drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 20c; prime 19c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 29c. Cassia 50c.

Rice.—Sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $14 00@19 00; baled, on wharf, $14 00@16 00.

HOPS—There is an improved demand, and new crop sells at 21@24c ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip 14@16; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@21.

HUSKS—Regular sales at 3@3½c per ℔.

HOMINY—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ⅌ ℔.

LIME—We are reported sales Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅌ bbl.; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, No. 1 $1 08@1 10, No. 2 85c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Prices unchanged. Middlings, choice, $2 00; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 50; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 65; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per cental.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The supply is rather light; sales, per gallon, $1 50@1 75; maple sugar per pound, 15 to 18c.

ONIONS—Old onions dull sale at $4@5 per barrel; set onions are in fair demand at $5@6 00 per bush.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows fetch $1 28@1 30 per bushel. Jersey sweets $5 per barrel.

PEANUTS—There is an active demand, and new Tennessee sold readily at 6@8c.

RYE FLOUR—Market firm at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 per dozen.

RAGS—There is a fair demand for rags at 4@4½c ⅌ ℔.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ℔.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the market is firm.

SEEDS—The demand is active. We quote clover $7 00@7 50; timothy $6 50@7 00; flaxseed $2 00@2 20.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 per box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical for all descriptions olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ⅌ ℔.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c ⅌ ℔.

TURNIPS—Sales at 50@60c ⅌ bushel, and dull at that.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ⅌ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, March 28, 1871.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one being entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were shy and not disposed to pay the rates that are demanded, unless they have a contract on hand or a place to put the same. The result was nothing was done.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we give the asking rates as follows: Spot or sellers' option, March, 10½c; sellers' option, till July, 10½c; buyers' option till July, 11¾c; sellers' option, all year, 10½c; buyers' option, all year, 12½. Crude was offered on lower Oil Creek, S O, March, at $4 10 per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was very dull. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. In the absence of sales we continue to quote as follows: Spot or March, S. O., 23½@23¾c; April, 24c; May 24½c; June 25c; July, 25½c; B. O., till July 25c.

[Per Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—The *Herald* says: Less confidence to-day than yesterday in a continued upward movement of prices, which made buyers less anxious to purchase, and materially lessened the volume of transactions. The sales that were effected were at the same figures as on Friday, with the exception of oil on the Lake Shore Road, which commanded a little better price. We quote the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot, upper road	$4 05
2,000 bbls S. O. 60 days, upper road	4 20
500 bbls upper road, same terms	4 07½
6 cars H. G. Rouseville	4 20
9 cars H. G. Rouseville	4 10
2 cars regardless, Rouseville	4 10
4 cars spot, Petroleum Center	4 05

NEW YORK, March 27, closing on Saturday, 25.—Crude in bulk was offered at same figures, and very dull at 13½@13¾c; sales 600 bbls on private terms. Refined—trade very light at 23½@23¾c; sales 8,000 bbls last night, part at the latter price; and 1,000 bbls, first half April, on private terms. Philadelphia delivery is quiet and unchanged; refined S. W. spot 23@23½c.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Market quiet but firm: 47 gravity $4 05@4 10; held at $4 10 on lower road, and $4 30 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Market quiet; standard white, 23½c; crude 12½@13c; cases, 27½@28c; futures: March, 23½c; April, 24c bid; May, 24½c; June and July, 25½c bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 27.—Market firm; holding at $4 15@4 20; offering $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—Market quiet at $4 10 on upper creek.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 27.—Market nominally unchanged. We can't give quotations, as nothing whatever is doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, March 27.—Market little firmer, but more inquiry at about $4 15.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 27.—Market quiet at $3 70.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 27.—Market quiet and dull; $4 00 bid. Nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, March 27.—Market firmer but not much doing; $4 10 freely but no sellers below $4 15.

ROUSEVILLE, March 27.—Market little better; offering at $4 15 freely.

OIL CITY, March 27, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet at $4 20; lower $4 10@4 15.

NEW YORK, March 27, 3 P. M.—The market still remains dull and the nominal figure for crude is 14c; no sales. Refined we quote nominal at 23½@24c; no bids above 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 5:20 P. M.—March, 23½c; April, 24c; May, 24½c; June, 25½c; July, 25½c; crude, 13½c; sales 4,000 bbls, March, at 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Forsythe Refinery	48	Peerless Oil Works	622
Citizens Oil Works	1,140	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Brilliant Oil Works	160		
Total			2,124

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

J B Barbour to Forsythe Refinery, 480 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 622 barrels.
Duncan & Young, to Citizens Oil Works, 512 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 154 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Citizens Oil Works, 628 barrels.
Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 160 barrels.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, March 27, 1871.

Braun & Wagner, 788 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 579 barrels refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
J A McKee & Son, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros & Co, 157 bbls refined to Warden, Frew, & Co, Philadelphia.
J M Rittar, 274 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls [illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 27, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle this week by rail were 48 cars or about 920 head, this number in addition to some 60 head driven in from the surrounding country made in all 980 head on sale this morning. The weather was raw and unpleasant and unfavorable for outdoor operations. Notwithstanding this the attendance of butchers was good, and the market a fair one. The quality of the cattle on sale to-day was hardly an average of those usually on sale this season of the year, taking the different lots all through, although, here and there, was a sprinkling of really fine cattle; one bullock from St. Louis was sold by Trauerman & Lobeman for 9c, a fancy price. Quite a number of still-fed cattle were on sale this morning, the first of the season, Shamberg & Haas, 1 car load extra still-feed bulls from Dayton, Ohio, which were sold at an average of 6¼c, and Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 4 cars from Cincinnati, Ohio, mostly fat cows, which sold at 7¼c. The market was, as before noted, a fair one, although drovers did not make any money. Cattle at Chicago last week were fully ½c higher than the week previous, and as all our drovers bought at the advance they would be compelled to ask the same advance here over last week's prices in order to do any good. This, after considerable talk, during which they tried to impress on the minds of the butchers the fact that their cattle had cost more than last week's they failed to do, and sold their cattle slowly at an advance of ¼c to ½c over last week's prices.

Below find the arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny stock yards for the week ending March 27, 1871, as reported by Mr. S. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and also, sales as made by the different drovers:

	Cars.
Hazlewood & Blackstock from Chicago	5
M. Verner from Chicago	3
L. & J. Shamberg	3
Marks & Bro. from Chicago	3
Rothchild & Zeiglar from Chicago	2
Keefer & Kahn	3
L. Keefer from Chicago	2
S. Krauss from Chicago	2
J. W. Snee from Chicago	1
Trauerman & Lobeman, from St. Louis	3
C. Haas, from Dayton, Ohio	1
F. Brown & Son, from Cincinnati, Ohio	4
Greenwald & Kahn, from Wooster, Ohio	1
J. Needy & Bro, from Newark, Ohio	3
John Ault, from Orrville, Ohio	3
John Herbst, from Canton, Ohio	1
J. W. Unger, from Canton, Ohio	1
Wm. Weaver, from Enon, Ohio	1
J. C. Farrell, from Indianapolis, Ind	2
S. S. Farrell, from Waterford, Ohio	1
J. S. Williamson, from Enon, O., (mixed stock)	1
Prepaid	3

Cattle.

M. Verner sold 19 Chicago cattle, from 6½@7½c.

Frank Krauss sold 18 head Washington county steers, at 6¾@7¼c.

John Ault sold to Keefer & Co. 16 cattle from Orrville, Ohio, weighing 17,940 lbs, for $8 85; also, 19 cattle, weighing 17,298 lbs, from same place to same parties, for $6 60.

M. Kauffman sold 7 Washington county cattle for 6½c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 60 head Chicago cattle at 5½@7½c.

S. Marks & Bro. retailed 63 head fair Chicago cattle from 6 to 7½c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 1 car load head cattle, fair to good, from Wooster, Ohio, at 6@7½c.

Keefer & Byer sold 45 head Chicago cattle at 6½@7½c.

Rothchild & Zeiglar sold 35 head Chicago cattle at 6½@7½c.

E. Katz sold 19 cattle at 6¼@7¼c.

Shamberg & Haas sold 1 load prime still-fed bulls, from Dayton, Ohio, from 6 to 6¾c.

Snee & Chamberlain, 1 load arrived too late; could not put them on the market.

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold for F. Brown, of Cincinnati, 4 load prime still fed cows from 6 to 7½c.

Jacob Needy sold 50 head, Licking county cattle from 6½ to 7¼c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 113 head St. Louis cattle from 4 to 7¼c.

S. Lowenstein, 31 Ohio cattle, 6½ to $7 60.

S. Lowenthall, 16 head Ohio cattle, 4½ to 6c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 100 head cattle from Chicago, Indiana and Ohio, from 5½ to 7½c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was exceedingly small, about 250 head. The market was a good one, and the prices obtained for sheep to-day was the highest for some time. The supply was very light and will be so until the clipped sheep commence to arrive. Some few of this class was on sale to-day, but they were not wanted, except at low prices. The demand for wooled sheep was good and most of the butchers were unable to get a full supply. Under this feeling the market was a good one. Below find sales:

J. W. Unger sold 48 sheep from $4 00 to $6 00 ⅌ head.

C. McNess sold 100 head Butler county, Pa., sheep at an average of 6¼c.

P. Schedmantel sold 85 Butler county, Pa., sheep at an average of 7c.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was about as usual, most of them being in the hands of the regular dealers, who generally keep a full supply on hand. There was an increased local demand from butchers, and sales were made more readily than last week although at prices much about the same.

Emrick & Co. sold 75 head at 6½@8¼c.

Jacob Rothchild retailed 50 head from 7½@8¼c.

J. W. Unger sold to John Herbst 29 head for $7 15.

Fresh Cows.

There were very few fresh cows on sale this morning, and considerable inquiry for them. J. W. Unger sold 5 head from $45 to $60 each.

Stock Cattle.

We noticed this morning quite a number of buyers for stock cattle in the yards, but there was very few of this class of cattle here. The advance in fat cattle seems to give nerve to our farmers, and had there been a couple hundred stockers here they could have been sold readily, as there was quite a number of anxious buyers here.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Nevada	March 29	Liverpool.
Tyrian	March 29	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	March 29	Liverpool.
Samaria	March 30	Liverpool.
Caledonia	April 1	Glasgow.
City of Washington	April 1	Liverpool.
Java	April 5	Liverpool.
Colorado	April 5	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 6	Liverpool.
Australia	April 8	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	April 12	Liverpool.
Russia	April 12	Liverpool.
Anglica	April 15	Glasgow.
Nebraska	April 15	Liverpool.
Wyoming	April 19	Liverpool.
Cuba	April 19	Liverpool.
Parthia	April 20	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 22	Glasgow.
Pereire	April 22	France.
China	April 26	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 26	Liverpool.
Europa	April 29	Glasgow.
Batavia	April 29	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, March 27, 1871.

River thirty inches and falling. It snowed some last night, and the weather is cold and cloudy.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 27, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 8 A. M. and Telegraph at at 1 P. M. Passed up: Granite State at 5 P. M., S. S. Merrill at 6 P. M., and the Juniata at 7:20 P. M. River falling; cloudy and cold.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Ironsides & b'gs	Gray	St. Louis.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Argosy	Godwin	Wheeling.
R. W. Skillinger	Flesher	Portsmouth.

Monongahela 5 feet 8 inches and rising.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva	U. S. mail line	8 A. M. 5 P. M.
Zanesville	Julia No. 2	Stull, 4 P. M.
St. Paul	Lorena	Shuman, 12 M.
Fort Benton	Nellie Peck	Marsh, 12 M.
St. Paul	Belle Vernon	Darragh, 4 P. M.

Boats Announced.

St. Paul	Ironsides & barges	Gray, Mar. 28.
New Orleans	Shannon	Beatty, March 28.
St. Paul	Comet	Hare, March 28.
St. Louis	Collier and barges	Shedden, March 28.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet eight inches and swelling slowly. The weather was cool with indications of rain. Trade on the landing was not very brisk; freights continue scarce.

THE tow boat Ironsides arrived last evening from St. Louis.

THE packet Skillinger, Captain Flesher, left for Portsmouth with a moderate trip.

THE Argosy left yesterday for Wheeling with a fair trip.

THE coalboat men are getting ready, the prospect for a coalboat rise being favorable.

THE towboat J. H. Bigley was to leave Louisville on Saturday for New Orleans with a big tow.

THE Great Republic left Memphis on Friday with 1,700 tons.

THE steamer Anna was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steamer Ironsides, for St. Louis and St. Paul, is now receiving freight at foot of Ferry street, and will leave on Monday, April 3d.

THE new steamer S. S. Merrill, Capt. A. Hutchison, left Cincinnati for this port. She will load here for the Upper Mississippi.

THE Louisville papers say there is no prospect of getting the Boardman off the rocks until there is more water.

THE Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, left Cincinnati on Sunday. She leaves here on Thursday, 4 P. M.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday. She leaves here on her return trip on Friday at 4 P. M.

TOW BOATS.—The following boats are at the landing: Wild Cat, Sam Parker, Fred. Wilson No. 2, Fearless, Lioness No. 2, V. F. Wilson, Whale, Samson No. 2, Diamond, Leopard, Bengal Tiger.

THE towboat Collier, Captain Shedden, has the principal portion of her cargo on board, and will have quick dispatch for St. Louis. Capt. Charles Mathews has charge of the office.

THE United States mail packets on the slack-water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats, all side-wheelers, built expressly for the trade, are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

SHIPPERS will do well to remember that Captain Hare's fine towboat Comet and barges, Glendale, Sarah and Duke, will have quick dispatch for St. Louis and St. Paul.

THE following boats were at Louisville on Saturday: Booz, Mary Ann, N. J. Bigley No. 2, A. J. Baker, Jim Brown, Collier, Lion, Panther, Dart, J. A. Blackmore, Tigress No. 2, Sam Clarke, D. Lane and Sam Mervin.

GREAT country this. Commodore Kountz ahead, having beaten St. Louis, Chicago, Sioux City and several other parties who considered themselves very wise, in the contract for carrying the Government freight in Missouri. 'Rah for Kountz!

THE fine packet Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat is well found and is under charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Hahn and Pitman.

THE fine passenger steamer Lorena, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. She is an A No. 1 boat, and is under charge of careful and attentive officers. Captain J. M. Vandergrift has charge of the office.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Capt. D. Moore, has arrived and will resume her place in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line, she being here on her first trip on Wednesday. Our attentive friend Bunting will be found in the office.

SPECIAL.—The new and splendid steamer Nellie Peck, Capt. Grant Marsh, was unavoidably detained on Saturday, as her papers could not be obtained. She will however positively take her departure this day for Missouri river and Fort Benton direct.

THE fine passenger steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. T. J. Darragh has charge of the office.

THE fine passenger steamer Shannon, Capt. Beatty, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

A SHREVEPORT paper of the 18th says: The steamer Flirt, Captain Hazlett, which has for the past two years been a packet running between here and Jefferson and Carolina Bluff, [illegible] and left for St. Louis, where she will leave for the mountains.

THE new and splendid Red river packet Lady Lee, Thos. W. Rea, will be found at the landing. She is entirely new, and was built at an expense of $42,000. She will leave for St. Louis and Missouri river. Our merchants and shippers owe it to themselves that she leaves here with a good trip. Send down the freight.

IN town yesterday, Capt. Henry A. Dohrman, of the steamer Carrie Converse. The Captain came up for the purpose of taking a look at the new Carter line packet, Lady Lee, the handsomest and best fitted up stern wheel boat afloat. Dohrman says she will pass. This boat will give through receipts for all ports on Red River.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY STATION.

[illegible]

Fahnestock, H & Co, 22 pkgs rags. W P Townsend & Co, 7 casks, 5 kegs rivets. M Steele & Son, 200 bags oats.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY.

[illegible]

LOCAL.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Western Pennsylvania R. R.

[illegible]

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA NO. 2.

[illegible]

Brownsville & Geneva.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.

A S Carlisle, 16 bales hay. S P Shriver, 1 box. Owners, 4 pkgs mdse.

PER STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.

A S Carlisle, 28 bales hay, 5 bbls whisky. C Blume, 1 piano. D Wallace, 82 sacks oats. Lang & McKallip, 15 sks eggs. A T Croftdale, 4 bbls eggs, 6 pkgs butter. Clarke & Co, 24 sacks wheat. McCracken, G & Co, 87 sacks wheat. R C Schmertz, 240 boxes window glass. P Duff & Son, 100 sacks oats.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Byers, McC'& Co, m	3
Bryan & Co, m	5	Lloyd & Black, m	1
Superior Iron mills, m	1	Rees, Graff & Dull, m	3
J Wood, Son & Co, m	3	Union Mills, m	5
J Moorhead, m	7	J Reamer, m	6
Hoffman & H, m	4	Spang, Chalfant Co, m	4
J W Porter, m	7	Graff, B & Co, m	2
Total			[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	12	Hailman & H, m	1
J Reamer, m	2		
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Brown & Co, m	1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	4	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1
Wilson, G & Co, o	1	Carnagie, K & Co, o	1
Total			7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	1	Lewis, Oliver & P, m	1
Lloyd & Black, m	2	Lewis, Oliver & P, m	2
Total			6

PETROLEUM.

(TRADE MARK)
ECLIPSE
LUBRICATING OIL.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
174 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.
HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE

THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES.
TOBACCOS, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.
100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.
(None other Genuine.)
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
tf

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

P. S. VANFOSSAN HAS REMOVED TO
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
And has associated with him Mr. E. L. STROHN, under the firm name of
VANFOSSAN & STROHN.
Who will continue the Commission Business at the last named place
tf

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝@110⅝.

NEW YORK, March 27—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½.

GOLD

Opened at 110⅝@110¾, about noon sold down to 110⅝@110⅝, closing at the same prices. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. Clearances $22,857,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were dull all day. They opened at Saturday's prices, but fell off ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., closing at about the lowest prices reached during the day.

Coupons, 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	110⅞
5-20s, 1862	112⅜	5-20s, 1868	111⅛
5-20s, 1864	111⅞	10-40s	108⅝
5-20s, 1865	111⅞	Currency 6s	none
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅝		

STATE SECURITIES

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	67½
Tennessees, old	64½	North Carolinas, old	46½
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	24½
Virginias, new	69		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened very strong on every thing except Ohios, which were rather weak. Lake Shore, Northwestern, Indiana Central and St. Paul were the leading stocks, Lake Shore being very active, selling up to 102¾. Market closed steady, at prices a little off from the highest of the day.

W. U. Telegraph	57½	Northwestern	87
Mariposa	5	Preferred	96½
Preferred	9½	Rock Island	115⅞
Adams Express	73	N. J. Central	105½
Wells-Fargo Express	42	St. Paul	62
Amer'n Express	47½	Preferred	80½
United States Express	47	Wabash	57½
Pacific Mail	43½	Preferred	78
New York Cent.	95	Fort Wayne	96
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Terre Haute	55
Erie	21	Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Chicago and Alton	114½
Harlem	129	Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Reading	[illegible]	Cleve., Col. and Cin	87
Michigan Cent	122	Burlington and Quincy	159
Cleveland and Pitt'gh	113½	Lake Shore	102½
		Illinois Central	134½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring firmer at $5 75@7 25.

WHEAT—No 2 spring firmer and closed at $1 24½, cash; $1 24½, April; this afternoon quiet and steady at $1 25 cash.

CORN—No 2 mixed unsettled and quiet, closing at 51½c.

OATS—No 2 dull and ½c lower; closed at 47½@48c for regular and fresh receipts.

RYE—No 2 quiet and 1@2c higher, at 90@91c.

HIGHWINES—Nominally 89@89½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, and more active; mess pork 50c higher at $20 50 cash. Lard 11¼c; sweet pickled hams 10c; dry salted shoulders 7½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $6 10@6 75. Receipts, 116 head, shipments, 3,000 head.

CATTLE—Quiet.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland 15¼c. Flour unsettled; superfine western and State $6 00@6 45; common to good extra $6 55@6 70; good to choice $6 75@7 25; white western extra $7 25@7 75; Ohio extras $6 70@7 50; St. Louis $6 75@8 50. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky firm at 91½c. Wheat nominal; new spring $1 50@1 60; red and amber $1 58@1 77; California white $1 80; Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn [illegible]; yellow 83@84c. Oats quiet; western and Ohio 67@68c. Hay and hops steady. Coffee dull but unchanged. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@9⅞c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice quiet. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 23½@23¾c. Mess pork firmer at $21 50@21 75 for prime. Pork $18 00@18 50 for prime mess; new $19; April to June $21 50@21 87. Beef steady; mess $10@11 50; extra $12 50@14 50. Tallow 9⅛@9⅜c. India [illegible]. Cut meats dull; hams 12@13c; shoulders 8½c; middles steady. Lard strong; prime steam 12@12⅝c; kettle dried 12½c; May 12¾c.

LATEST.—Flour dull at $6 80 for shipping. Wheat dull; spring $1 58; red and amber $1 60@1 70. Eggs heavy at 14@16c. Other articles unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—With rising 7,000 cattle for the week ending to-night, the market closes less firm; prices are scarcely any lower, but cattle cost much more on the river and are costing dealers very little money, hence many of them call prices lower. There were 4,300 to-day, 97 cars at One Hundredth street, 85 at Communipaw, and 80 at Weehawken. It was only possible to sell out one. Some cattle were sent in. Dry cows, bulls and old oxen went at 11@12c; fair steers 14c; prime to extra 15@15¾c; at 16c, and 40 head choice Illinois of 9¾ cwt at 16½c; 100 Illinois 6 cwt at 13½c. The prospects are not flattering for next week. Sheep—total 29,200, with 7,100 to-day, and the market very dull and prices declining. Very many remain over; good to choice at 7½@8½c, a few selections, extra fat stock, reaching 9c; a car prime still fed Canada sheared sheep of 134 ℔s sold at 7¾c; a car 75 ℔s Ohio wool sheep at 8½c.

Hogs have run down rapidly of late, live selling at 7½@8c; dressed 9@10½c. Total receipts 13,000, with 3,500 to-day.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The dry goods market is active with the leading jobbers, but rather quiet among commission houses. In prices there are but few changes to observe, the following being the most important: York 32 inch ticking are reduced from 25 to 22½c; Everett from 22½ to 21c; Warren A X A brown denims from 22½ to 21c; Haymaker do from 14 to 12½c, and Columbian blue from 24 to 22½. Dress goods, as a general thing, of both domestic and foreign makes, are in good request, in plain shades worth from 18 to 25c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Cotton firm; middling 14½c. Flour—private advices more unfavorable than public ones; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 50@1 55. Corn firm at 57@58c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1 00. Barley do. Groceries steady. Linseed oil 90c. Lard oil drooping at $1 00@1 05. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm at 28@32c. Cloverseed drooping at $10@11 50. Timothy seed quiet. Provisions [illegible]; pork held at $21; bulk meats at 7½@10c. Bacon [illegible]. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 86c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Cotton dull at 13½@14c. Flour quiet and weak; extra winter $5 75@6 00, the latter for choice; XX $6 25; XXX $6 50@7 00. Wheat declined; No 2 red winter $1 52. Corn steady; mixed in sacks 50c. Barley active and advanced 5c for high grades; Minnesota spring $1 00@1 05; choice Iowa $1 00@1 05. Rye strong at 97c for prime. Whisky quiet at 88c. Tobacco strong at $10 00@12 00 for fair to good manufacturing. Hemp dull at $115@118 for undressed. Bagging dull at 20c. Pork firm at $21 00 offered; $20 25 offered, held at $20 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Tobacco—sales 200 hhds; lugs $5 50@6 50; low to medium leaf $6 75@12 00. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 14@14½c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6 00. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions—holders firm but demand light; mess pork $20 50; bacon 8½@10½@11½c, packed; bulk meats, 7½@9½c, loose; hams, sugar-cured, 15½c; do plain 15c, packed; lard 12@13½c. Whisky in fair demand at 86c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—Flour dull but holders firm at $5 85. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 28½; No 2 $1 25. Oats dull and unsettled; No 2 54c. Corn steady; No 2 63c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Hogs firm at $7 00@7 50. Provisions nominal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined 1c; amber Michigan $1 43; No 1 Wabash $1 44 offered; No 2 do $1 43; rejected red $1 30½; No 2 amber Indiana $1 43. Corn declined to 56@57c; No 2 55c. Oats steady; No 1 57c; No 2 55c; Michigan 56c; rejected 55. Clover seed nominal at $5 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour dull and unsettled; Ohio and Indiana $7 25@7 75. Wheat dull and a shade lower; red western $1 58@1 70. Rye $1 05. Corn—yellow 82@84c; mixed western 80c. Oats 65@66c. Mess pork $21 50. Lard 12c. Petroleum and whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat do: sales 3,000 bushels No 1 red winter at $1 48. Corn dull and a shade lower; held at 64c and 63c bid. Oats steady; sales 5 cars at 57c. Crude petroleum dull at $4 75@4 80; refined unchanged at 25c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat is firm; No. 1 white $1 53; amber $1 40. Corn 63c. Potatoes active at 90c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Sugar firmer; prime 10@10¼c. Molasses—Centrifugal 50@55c; reboiled 60@65c. Whisky—Western rectified 89@90c. Coffee steady at 14@15½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and weak; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@1 62. Corn 82@84c; yellow 86c. Oats 65@66c. Whisky 92c. Provisions unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Cotton dull; low middlings 12½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 7¾c, clear sides 10½c packed. Bacon—shoulders 8½c, clear sides 12c; hams 12½c; sugar-cured hams 16½c. Lard, 13c. Corn 67c. Oats 70c. Flour $4 50@8 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Cotton—demand light, but held firm at 14½c; receipts 1,460 bales; shipments 5,380 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 14½@14¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 27.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 27.—Cotton steady at 14½c.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

SLATE
AND
Gravel Roofing.
J. S. NEWMYER,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Is prepared to furnish a very Superior Article of
Blue Mountain, Peach Bottom and Vermont
ROOFING SLATE,
In any quantity, from his Yards, in Pittsburgh, Pa., or direct from the Quarries, at Quarry Prices. Also for sale, BEST QUALITY ROOFING CEMENT and FELT.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

A Reminder!

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

OR SUFFERING WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS, WHICH INDICATE DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency or Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes, of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters,

A Bitters WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS of any kind, is Different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS, (or, as medically termed, Extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medical virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each Bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasing to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medical preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it, will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill
WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

Blood Purifiers

Known in the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Speak for These Remedies.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Philadelphia, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD, ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
MARASMUS,
OR WASTING AWAY OF THE BODY.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS,
TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR,
FORMERLY C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

TTHS

JEWELRY.

JUST OPENING,
A LARGE LOT OF
FINE GOLD WATCHES,
LOW PRICES, AT
ORR'S
Old Established Jewelry Store,
114 Federal Street,
Cor. Park Way, Allegheny City.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN.......................A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

CLOTHING.

SPRING STOCK
NOW RECEIVING.
An Elegant Assortment of Choice
Foreign Woolens,
FOR GENT'S WEAR.
Boys', Youths' and Children's
SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MANY NEW STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations, Coupons $100, $500 and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The Bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with Rolling Stock, Buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they could really pay only 4½ per cent. or if in three years, only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62 00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third,* besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's Bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—223 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These Bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centers of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the inventor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan

"After thorough investigation, we have accepted agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth avenue.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,
131 Smithfield street.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
59 Fourth avenue.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth avenue
T

PAPER HANGINGS,
CHRISTY, CONSTANT & SHEPERD,
Late Christy, Constant & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,
NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Factory, 510 to 544 West Twenty-third street.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR, OHIO.

To Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Kanawha and Muskingum River.

PASSENGERS FROM PITTSBURGH by the 6 o'clock A. M. Train on the C. and P. R. R. will connect daily, (Sunday excepted), at Bellair with the new and splendid Sidewheel Steamers
COURIER AND EXPRESS,
For the above named points.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8:00 A. M., 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 1 P. M.
For All Points on the Monongahela River.
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
CARRIE BROOKS
H. DARLINGTON..........Commander.
GEO. L. REPPERT..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
JULIA No. 2,
C. R. STULL..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Ironton and Portsmouth.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY THURSDAY—8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
R. W. SKILLINGER,
F. M. FLESHER..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—3 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
ARGOSY,
B. F. GOODWIN..........Captain.
WM. C. ANDERSON..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati EVERY SATURDAY—12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Passenger Steamer
ARLINGTON,
D. MOORE..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
CHARLES FAIRMAN, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Passenger Steamer
ST. CHARLES,
C. A. DRAVO..........Commander.
W. S. DRAVO..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves THURSDAY—12 M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN..........Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For Keokuk, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.
THROUGH WITHOUT RESHIPPING.
THIS DAY, March 28.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER
BELLE VERNON,
J. J. DARRAGH..........Commander.
T. J. DARRAGH..........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul.
TUESDAY, March 28—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
COMET AND BARGES.
(GLENDALE, SARAH AND DUKE),
JOHN M. HARE..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.

For St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.
THIS DAY, March 28.
THE STEAMER
LORENA,
S. SHUMAN..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MISSOURI RIVER.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.
SATURDAY, April 1—4 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
PASSENGER STEAMER
LADY LEE,
THOS. W. REA..........Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board.
She will give through receipts for all points on Red river.

For Fort Benton Direct.
THIS DAY March 28—12 M., POSITIVELY.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT
PASSENGER STEAMER
NELLIE PECK,
GRANT MARSH..........Commander.
A. D. RODEFER..........Clerk.
Built expressly for the Missouri River trade, and offering superior inducements to Shippers and Emigrants, will go through without reshipping.
For Freight or Passage apply on board.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
THIS DAY, March 28—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER
SHANNON,
—— BEATTY..........Captain.
Will Leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For St. Louis, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.
THE STEAMER
IRONSIDES,
W. C. GRAY..........Commander.
Leaves as above on MONDAY, April 3—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
ROVER,
THOMAS GREENLEE..........Commander.
Leaves on SATURDAY, April 1st.
For Freights, at lowest rates, apply to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

SHIPPERS' LINE.

For Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport and Dubuque.
WEDNESDAY, March 29—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
COLLIER AND BARGES.
JAMES SHEDDEN..........Commander.
CHARLES MATTHEWS..........Clerk.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points.
For Freight apply on Board, or to
G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.
We will receipt through on the above to all points on Missouri river, and interior points from river. Also, to Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Fort Smith, and to all principal places on White river.
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
93 Water street.

The Best Rheumatic Remedy Known,
HODGSON'S
EMBROCATION.
TTHS

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
BEST TIME MADE, 7 DAYS, 15 HOURS
CARRYING U. S. AND BRITISH MAILS
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, CUBA,
CHINA, JAVA, CALABRIA,
SAMARIA, ABYSSINIA, and 17 others.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK BY WEDNESDAY STEAMERS

First Cabin	$130 Gold	Excursion	$250 Gold
Second Cabin	80 Gold	Excursion	150 Gold

BY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY STEAMERS

First Cabin	$80 Gold	Excursion	$150 Gold

Steerage, $30, Currency.

From Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every Tuesday and Saturday, for New York direct. In the bringing out of friends superior advantages are offered and at very low rates. Cunard Drafts issued at very lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office,
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
4 Bowling Green, or 111 Broadway, N. Y., or
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
122 Smithfield st., opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, where plans of the Cabin may be seen and Berths secured.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—
HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES. tf

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:20 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Southern Ex.	4:20 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	9:30 a m
*Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	3:05 p m
Philadea. Ex.	5:20 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:40 a m
Fast Line	8:00 p m	*Way Passenger	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Accom. No. 1	10:20 a m	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	6:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:50 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Accommo. No. 3	3:05 p m	Braddock's Ac. No. 1	7:15 p m
Walls No. 4	11:00 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Accommo. No. 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac.	10:00 p m

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Bagge except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage excepting that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac.	12:50 p m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:00 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

For Further Information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex.	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Exp.	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	3:23 p m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Express	3:33 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:38 p m	Clevald Whg Ex	6:58 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Monkays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7:20 a m	9:00 p m
Night Express	8:40 p m	6:25 a m
Way Passenger	9:35 a m	
Mail Train		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:05 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:10 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton	6:45 a m	6:35 a m
2d Hulton	4:40 a m	9:05 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:40 a m	2:30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	Southern Ex.	3:58 a m
Dennison Ac.	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac.	8:03 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:28 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:28 p m
Southern Ex.	3:28 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:53 p m	Dennison Ac.	6:43 p m
McDonald Ac.	5:13 p m	Fast Line	7:38 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch Train	9:58 a m

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n.	6:40 a m
Way Passenger	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	2:10 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passenger	3:50 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n.	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

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Senator Sumner's Speech continued from First Page.

act conclusively, as well as exclusively, upon the subject of treaties," (Story, Commentaries, sec. 1512;) and that, however proper it may be in a monarchy, there is no American statesman but must feel that such a prerogative in an American President would be inexpedient and dangerous; that it would be inconsistent with that wholesome jealousy which all republics ought to cherish of all depositaries of power; and then he adds that—

"The check which acts upon the mind, from the consideration that what is done is but preliminary, and requires the assent of other independent minds to give it legal conclusiveness, is a restraint which awakens caution and compels to deliberation." (Ibid.)

The learned author then dwells with pride on the requirement of the Constitution, which, while it confides the power to the executive department, guards it from serious abuse by placing it under the ultimate superintendence of a select body of high character and high responsibility." (Ibid.;) and then, after remarking that the President is "immediate author and finisher of all treaties," he concludes in decisive words that "no treaty so formed becomes binding upon the country, unless it receives the deliberate assent of two-thirds of the Senate." (Ibid., sec. 1513.) Nothing can be more positive. Therefore, even at the expense of repetition, I insist that, as the power to declare war is under the safeguard of Congress with the concurrence of the President, so is the power to make a treaty in the President with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate; but the act of neither becomes binding without this concurrence. Thus on grounds of authority, as well as of reason, is it clear, that the promise of the President to employ the war powers without the authority of Congress was void, and every employment of these war powers in pursuance of this assumption was an usurpation.

If the President were a king with the kingly prerogative, either to declare war or to make treaties, he might do what he has done, but being only President, with the limited powers established by the Constitution, he cannot do it. The assumption in the St. Domingo treaty is exceptional and abnormal, being absolutely without precedent. The treaty with France in 1803 for the cession of Louisiana contained no such assumption; nor did the treaty with Spain in 1819 for the cession of Florida; nor did the treaty with Mexico in 1848, by which the title to Texas and California was assured; nor did the treaty with Mexico in 1853, by which new territory was obtained; nor did the treaty with Russia in 1867 for the cession of her possessions in North America. In none of these treaties was there any such assumption of power. The Louisiana treaty stipulated that possession should be taken by the United States "immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained." (Statutes-at-Large, Vol. VIII, p. 202.) The Florida treaty stipulated "six months after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty or sooner if possible." (Ibid., p. 258.) But these stipulations by which possession on our part with corresponding responsibilities was adjourned till after the exchange of ratifications, were simply according to the dictate of reason, in harmony with the requirement of our Constitution.

The case of Texas had two stages, first under an unratified treaty, and secondly, under a joint resolution of Congress. What was done under the latter had the concurrence of Congress and the President, so that the inchoate title of the United States was created by an act of Congress, in plain contradiction to the present case, where the title, whatever it may be, is under an unratified treaty, and is created by the President alone. Here is a manifest difference, not to be forgotten.

But it is not to be disguised that during the pendency of the Treaty, and before its ratification by the Senate, there was an attempt by John Tyler, aided by his Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun, to commit the United States to the military support of Texas. Suffice it to say, that there was no collision or belligerent intervention; but only what Benton calls an "assumpsit" by Calhoun. On this "assumpsit" the veteran Senator, in the memoirs of his Thirty Years in the Senate, breaks forth in these indignant terms:

"As to secretly lending the army and navy of the United States to Texas to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, it would be a crime against God and man and against our own Constitution, for which heads might be brought to the block, if Presidents and their Secretaries, like constitutional kings and ministers, should be held capitally responsible for capital crimes." (Benton, "Thirty Years' View," vol. 2d, p. 642.)

The indignant statesman, after exposing the unconstitutional charlatanry of the attempt, proceeds:

"And that no circumstance of contradiction or folly should be wanting to crown this plot of crime and imbecility, it so happened that on the same day that our new Secretary here was giving his written assumpsit to lend the army and navy to fight Mexico while we were at peace with her, the agent Murphy was communicating to the Texas Government, in Texas, the refusal of Mr. Tyler, through Mr. Nelson, to do so, because of its unconstitutionality." (Ibid., p. 643.)

Again he says:

"The engagement to fight Mexico for Texas, while we were at peace with Mexico, was to make war with Mexico, a piece of business which belonged to Congress and should have been referred to them, and which, on the contrary, was concealed from them, though in session and present." (Ibid., p. 643.)

In the face of this indignant judgment, written more than a decade after the attempt, and being already the undying voice of history, the "assumpsit" of John C. Calhoun will not be accepted as a proper example for an Executive. But there is not a word of that powerful utterance by which this act is forever blasted that is not strictly applicable to the "assumpsit" in the case of Dominica. As in the first there was an engagement to fight Mexico for Texas, while we were at peace with Mexico, which was nothing less than war with Mexico, so the present engagement to fight Hayti for Dominica, while we are at peace with Hayti, is nothing less than war with Hayti. Nor is it any the less "a crime against God and man and our own Constitution" in the case of Hayti than in the case of Mexico.

President Polk, in his annual message of December, 1846, paid homage to the true principle when he announced that "the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our country as to make it our duty to afford protection and defense." (Exec. Doc. House of Rep., No. 4, p. 15, Twentieth Congress, second session.) And accordingly he directed those military and naval movements which ended in war with Mexico. But it will be observed here that these movements were conditioned on the acceptance by Texas of the terms of annexation definitively proposed by the United States, while our title had been created by an act of Congress, and not by the President alone.

Therefore, according to the precedents of our history, reinforced by reason and authority, does the present assumption by the President fail. I forbear from characterizing it. My duty is performed I exhibit it to the Senate.

SUMMARY.

Mr. President, as I draw to a close, allow me to repeat the very deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, especially at my time of life, has no attraction for me; but I have been reared in the school of duty, and, now as of old, I cannot see wrong without trying to arrest it. I plead now, as I have often pleaded before, for Justice and Peace.

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself carefully to public documents, not traveling out of the record. Dispatches, naval orders, naval reports—these are the unimpeachable authorities. And all these have been officially communicated to the Senate, are now printed by its order, accessible to all. On this unanswerable and cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest and the whole has the harmony of truth, I present this transgression. And here it is not I who speak, but the testimony.

Thus stands the case. International law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution, by which the President is deprived of a kingly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Looking still further at the facts we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with large promise of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our Republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti, which besides being a wrong to that Republic was an insult to the African race. And all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, manhanded in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain. What other sacred rule of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck at? What other belligerent menace may not be hurled? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized?

On another occasion I showed how these wrongful proceedings had been sustained by the President beyond all example, but in a corresponding spirit. Never before has there been such Presidential intervention in the Senate as we have been constrained to witness. Presidential visits to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators, have been followed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion, also with appeals to Senators; and, who can measure the pressure of all kinds by himself or agents, especially through the appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme? In harmony with this effort was the Presidential message, where, while taxing the Senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty, we are gravely assured that by the proposed acquisition "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," thus making St. Domingo the pack-horse of our vast load, or perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sancho Panza the penitential stripes which belonged to himself.

Then, responding to the belligerent menace of his Admiral, the President makes a kindred menace by proposing nothing less than the acquisition of the "island of St. Domingo," thus adding the Black Republic to his scheme. The innocent population there were startled. Their minister here protested. Nor is it unnatural that it should be so. Suppose the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, had proposed in formal terms the acquisition of the United States, or suppose Louis Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers during the Mexican war, while the French forces were in Mexico, had coolly proposed the acquisition of that portion of the United States adjoining Mexico and stretching to the Atlantic, and, in support of his proposition, had set forth the productiveness of the soil, the natural wealth that abounded there, and wound up by announcing that out of this might be paid the French debt abroad, which was to be saddled upon the coveted territory. Suppose such a proposition by Louis Napoleon or by the English Queen, made in formal speech to Chambers or Parliament, what would have been the feeling in our country? Nor would that feeling have been diminished by the excuse that the offensive proposition crept into the speech by accident. Whether by accident or design, it would attest small consideration for our national existence. But the Haytiens love their country as we love ours, especially are they resolute for national independence. All this is shown by the reports which reach us now, even if their whole history did not attest it.

The language of the President in charging the Senate with "folly" was not according to approved precedents. Clearly this is not a proper term to be employed by one branch of the Government with regard to another, least of all by the President with regard to the Senate. Folly, sir! Was it folly when the Senate refused to sanction proceedings by which the Equal Rights of the Black Republic were assailed? Was it folly, not to sanction hostilities against the Black Republic without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction belligerent intervention in a foreign country without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction a usurpation of the war power under the Constitution? According to the President all this was folly in the Senate. Let the country judge.

Thus do we discern, whether on the coasts of St. Domingo, or here in Washington, the same determination with the same reckless disregard of great principles, as also the feelings of the people of Hayti who have never injured us.

PRESENT DUTY.

In view of these things the first subject of inquiry is not soil, climate, productiveness, and possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own Government. This inquiry is essentially preliminary in character. Before considering the treaty or any question of acquisition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracing our steps and consenting to act in subordination to International Law and the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore on the question of acquisition I say nothing to-day, only alluding to certain points involved. Sometimes it is insisted that emigrants will hurry in large numbers to this tropical island when once annexed, and thus swell its means; but this allegation forgets that, according to testimony of history, the peaceful emigration travels with the sun on parallels of latitude, and not on parallels of longitude, mainly following the isothermal line and not turning off at right angles, whether North or South. Sometimes it is insisted that it will be better for the people of this island if annexed to our republic; but this allegation forgets the transcendent question, whether it is better for them, better for the African race, better for civilization, that the Black Republic should be absorbed out of sight, instead of being fostered into a successful example of self-government for the redemption of the race, not only on the Caribbean islands, but on the continent of Africa. Then, again, arises the other question, whether we will assume the bloody hazards involved in this business, as it has been pursued, with the alternative of expenditures for war-ships and troops, causing most painful anxieties, while the land of Toussaint L'Ouverture listens to the constant whisper of independence. And there is still that other question of debts and obligations, acknowledged and unacknowledged, with an immense claim by Hayti, and an unsettled boundary.

These questions I state only. Meanwhile to my mind there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted and our Republic will become an example worthy of its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort; nor would the smile of Heaven be wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a harmony of peace and good will? He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city, and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of International Law and the Constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

Enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of more powerful and costly Ku-Klux than those of the South, Mr. SUMNER proceeded. Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one half the time, zeal, will, personal attention and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our boundaries. [General applause in the galleries, and hisses.]

The VICE PRESIDENT—The Chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated, he must enforce order.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded—Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which installs Ku-Klux off the coasts of Domingo, and which insults the African race in the black republic shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against the Ku-Klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race, here is an occasion for his best efforts.

After speaking three and one-quarter hours, Mr. SUMNER at 1:30 o'clock concluded.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to reply to Mr. Sumner at this time, as it would require time and preparation, but simply to show that the sole object of that Senator's elaborate speech was to charge the President and at least two members of his Cabinet with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. It had been decided, in order to settle the differences of opinion on the subject, to send a commission to the island, who should report to the country upon the propriety of annexation and questions therewith connected. Though personally in favor of annexation, he had agreed to suspend his judgment until the report was made. It had been thought best to dismiss the matter from politics until the report was made, but this course was not followed by some, though he had declared for one his willingness to drop the subject if the Commissioners' report was unfavorable. The Senator from Massachusetts should have deferred his speech until the report was made. While he did not know anything of its character, he [Morton] felt confident that many of the charges against the President and a large part of the Senator's speech would be answered by that report. The vindication of the President upon all the charges here made out would be complete on a statement of all the facts.

Mr. MORTON then had read by the Secretary a dispatch to United States Minister Bassett, from the Haytien Secretary of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that Hayti had no disposition to interfere with the free will of the Dominican people. The Haytien Government, in violation of the law of nations, had given free passage across its territory to Cabral, and furnished him with war vessels to attack Dominica, and the United States had notified Hayti that while our negotiations were pending with Dominica we would not allow her to make war on that island. This the United States had a right to do, because our Government had information that organizations were on foot in Hayti to defeat annexation. No one need tell him [Morton] that the Senator from Massachusetts was the friend of liberty or the colored man, when he so industriously spent his time in an effort to put the Democratic party in power.

Mr. HOWE said to-day the Republican party experienced some of that anguish which swelled in the breast of Cæsar when, having already been struck by Casca and Cassius, he saw a third dagger uplifted by the hand of a dear friend, and there was wrung from his agonized bosom the exclamation "et tu Brute." For to-day we had heard the Senator who had so earnestly urged upon reluctant Senators to purchase those rigid, far-off regions at the North pole, now turning a deaf ear to the re-echoes which brought back his own exultant prophesy, that our city could be nothing less than a whole American continent, with her gates upon all surrounding seas. To-day the Senator arose not only to oppose the annexation of an island at our very doors, but to denounce as criminal a President who had ventured, in the exercise of a strictly constitutional prerogative, to advise its acquisition. He (Howe,) had sought the privilege of entering an appearance here for that illustrious respondent. He would file no demurrer, nor interpose any dilatory pleas, but preferred a general issue. At this point of his remarks, Mr. Howe yielded for an adjournment, when, at 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HIBBARD offered a series of resolutions, declaratory of what the financial policy of the Government should be; that the taxes should be for revenue only, and not for the benefit of class interests at the general expense; that economy requires that there should be raised only $250,000,000 revenue, including interest, and $25,000,000 toward paying the principal of the public debt, and that in case the Committee of Ways and Means shall not be appointed at the present session, a special committee of seven be appointed to report a reform in the revenue tariff without discrimination in favor of particular interests.

The House, by a vote of 52 against 83, refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the first resolution on the table. This was disagreed to, yeas 2, namely—Brooks, of Massachusetts, and Maynard—nays 153. The resolution was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means when appointed. The first resolution thus referred is as follows:

Resolved, That the financial policy which aims merely at the rapid extinguishment of the public debt by perpetuating the burdens of taxation is inexpedient and impolitic, and that the faith and credit of the Government depend on the development of the resources of the country and their relief from inordinate taxation.

These resolutions are the same as were offered by Mr. COX last Monday. The question occurring on the second resolution, Mr. COX moved to adjourn, saying he wanted to see whether San Domingo was stronger in the House than relieving the people from taxation.

The House then, at fifteen minutes past one, adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recall of Baron Gerolt—Illness of King of Sweden—English Parliament, &c., &c.

Negotiations for Final Peace to Commence This Week.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The negotiations for final peace between France and Germany will soon commence. De Clercq and Goulard, Plenipotentiaries of France, arrived here to-day, and it is expected the first meeting of the representatives will be held this week. The French Embassy is the place agreed upon for the meetings.

Recall of Baron Gerolt.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says Baron Von Gerolt was recalled from Washington at his own request.

General Voight Rhetz commands the German army of occupation in France in the absence of Prince Frederick Charles.

A bill will be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor. It provides that the German Constitution shall be enforced as the law of the land from the 1st of January, 1873. No mention is made of ceding a portion of the acquired territory to Bavaria.

King of Sweden Ill.

LONDON, March 27.—The King of Sweden is suffering from a relapse of his recent illness. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have gone to visit him.

General Faidherbe has been summoned to Versailles.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Lords to-night, the bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister was rejected. In the House of Commons Lord Enfield stated that the Spanish government on Saturday paid at the British Legation in Madrid the sum demanded as indemnity to the crew of the Tornado. Debate arose on the coast defense, during which members of naval and military experience declared a preference for flotillas of gunboats over other methods of defense. Goschen introduced and proceeded to explain and justify the naval estimates. He observed, after a recapitulation of the figures, that the dock yards and navy of England were strong enough to defend her commerce and sail. The statements of Goschen gave great satisfaction to the House, and were received with cheers.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, March 26.—Don Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Victoria, will probably be chosen President of the Spanish Cortes Senate, and Don Salustiano Olozaga, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A Republican band has made its appearance in the province of Lereda.

Napoleon's Visit to the Queen.

LONDON, March 27.—Napoleon visited Windsor Castle to-day, and remained an hour with Queen Victoria and family. An address of welcome was made by Lord Stanley. Marshal Canrobert's children were also present. The castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who cheered the ex-Emperor heartily.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62 92½; do '65s, 91½; do '67s, 90½; 10-40s 89.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅜d.

California wheat 11s 11d. Flour, 27s 6d.

Cumberland middles 47s; short rib 48s. Others unchanged.

LIMA, O.

The Temperance Revival—Brentlinger to be Hung April 7th.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 27, 1871.

A. M. Collins, a temperance lecturer from Boston, has been lecturing here the past three nights at the M. E. Church, to very large audiences, and continues a few nights this week. A strong temperance feeling has been aroused, and a movement is on foot to close up all the saloons.

Brentlinger, the wife murderer, has been removed to good quarters in the new jail. He passes his time very carelessly, not seeming to realize the awful fate which awaits him one week from next Friday, April 7th.

Politics are lively. It is proposed to run a citizens' ticket against the regular Democratic candidates.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The following gentlemen were elected to-day Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company: Hudson E. Bright, Jos. Brown, N. C. Chapman and Andrew Pierce, Jr. The annual report of the Directors was submitted, from which it appears the gross receipts of the road for the past year were $3,500,000; operating expenses and repairs, $2,554,641; increase in net earnings over the previous year, $244,123.

AN ERIE SUIT DISMISSED.

NEW YORK, March 27.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Bernard dismissed without costs the suit of the Erie Railway against Vanderbilt for $1,000,000, involving the charge of fraud in settling suits against the Erie. The Judge's opinion in the case depended on two questions, as to whether there was fraud, and as to the power of the company to effect a compromise. The Judge concludes that there was no fraud, and decides that the majority of the directors voting for the settlement was legal and proper.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Silesia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday were $7,140,000, making a total of $40,000,000.

It is rumored that the patriot, General Acosta, has been killed near Bayamo, Cuba.

A destructive fire occurred in Halifax on Sunday. Loss not stated.

The number of sudden deaths from heart disease and other similar causes in Louisville is exciting general remark.

The accounts of Dr. O. M. Langdon, of Longview Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnati, show a deficit of $4,000, but he claims to be able to satisfactorily explain the discrepancy, and puts in a claim that the institution owes him $10,000 for extra services.

A little son of H. H. Rickleman, of Cincinnati, took prussic acid yesterday while visiting a photograph gallery, and died in a short time.

The Central Park Hotel Company of New York broke ground yesterday for a new hotel, costing a million and a half dollars, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Central Park, to be completed in twelve months. Major W. W. Leland, of the Union Hotel, Saratoga, is to be manager.

MESSRS. WM. DOUGLASS & SON, proprietors of the boiler yard at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, at which has just been launched an iron screw propeller, previously described in these columns, yesterday commenced work on another new boat, eighty feet in length, for Messrs. W. H. Brown, Jones, and others. Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co., as we learn, will also shortly order an iron boat of similar dimensions. Capt. Joseph Elliott superintends the erection of these boats.

THE VERY LATEST.

SAN DOMINGO.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONERS

OUTLINE OF THEIR REPORT.

The Island and Its People Described in Glowing Colors.

EVERYTHING LOVELY FOR ANNEXATION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1871.

The San Domingo Commissioners arrived this evening. The report is substantially ready, but several portions referring to the debt, treaties and health of the island are not fully drawn up. It will make about four columns of this paper. All three Commissioners will sign it, unless some unpleasant disagreement occurs on the points named. The report opens with a brief outline of the manner in which the work was done, and the parts of the island visited. A full account of the form of government is given, followed by a reference to the long series of revolutions and dissensions approaching that character, and this condition of affairs is given as an explanation of more summary measures than could otherwise be tolerated in constitutional governments.

The Dominican Government was found in full operation, and exercising every legitimate function of government, and Baez in full and peaceable possession of all parts of the Republic, except on the Haytien border, which is disturbed by revolutionary leaders, assisted by the Haytiens. Baez enjoys the respect of the great majority of the population, and has four times accepted the position of Chief Magistrate.

It is a remarkable fact that the President, Cabinet, Legislature and Judiciary are in favor of laying down their power in favor of the United States. The constant commotion of several years has completely paralyzed industrial pursuits, and the resources of the republic have so diminished that it cannot pay expenses, and the confidence of the people could alone have preserved its existence. Cabral occupies three or four mountain villages, and with a small force has been able to disturb a considerable district for a long time, though he has few Dominican followers. Luperon has lately created disturbances in the north of the island, but it could not be discovered that either of these leaders had a flag or organized government, even in form. The incessant trouble from such leaders led the population to agree to Spanish occupation, but the harshness of the rule of Spain, the harshness of many measures adopted, and a fear of re-enslavement led to the driving of the Spaniards from the island.

The population is fixed at 165,000. Many of the richest portions are uninhabited. The people had generally heard of the question of annexation in all parts of the island, and it had been discussed, and everywhere there was a nearly unanimous feeling that peace and tranquility could come only from annexation. The greater friendship for the United States than other powers is due largely to the colonies which went out to the island years ago. The people seem more unanimous for annexation than the Commission has known any people to be upon any great political question. An exceedingly small portion is opposed to annexation, and these are chiefly traders or agents of foreign houses, whose business would suffer by the change.

The committee and all connected with it, traveled in all parts of the island without guard or weapon, and in perfect safety. The physical, mental and moral conditions were found much better than anticipated. The population is almost wholly of mixed blood, in every conceivable degree. The cultivated and educated, such as the officials, compare well with the same class in other countries, and the uneducated appear as well as the same class elsewhere. There is an entire absence of all prejudice of race or color. They appear respectful and polite, kind and hospitable. High crimes, according to the statement of their judges, are almost unknown. All are Roman Catholics except the American emigrants sent out by the colonization society in 1824. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. The people are poor and live in cheap dwellings, but in the country all have as much land as they desire to cultivate, and they are not averse to work when certain of return. There are few schools, and the great mass of the people are uneducated but show a strong desire to learn.

The resources of the country are vast and various, and capable of great increase. Iron ore is abundant, and possibly available for manufacturing iron. Copper ores are of fair degree, but the mines have not been extensively opened. The reported coal of Samana is only lignite and of little value as fuel. Little is known of the gold regions. The salt deposits are extensive and valuable.

Considerable space is devoted to setting forth the richness of the soil and variety of topical productions, and those of the temperate regions found on the uplands. The island is represented as generally healthy, but acclimating necessary. This part of the report is not finished. Earthquakes are not frequent, in autumn hurricanes are.

The public debt statement is to be compared with later data received by the Commission, to see if they have been furnished with correct figures. As now made up the debt is in round numbers fourteen hundred thousand dollars; additional pending claims, $204,000, including one of $70,000 by President Baez for personal property destroyed in the Spanish war, and under the first head is $600,000 for back salaries. The total is given at $1,556,000. The official statement of the receipts of the Government for the year 1870 shows a total of $772,000 and one of the items is for import dues alone over $650,000. The Commission find no foundation for the statement that Dominica is bound to Hayti for an indemnity sum to France. No treaties of any consequence exist between Dominica and other Powers. The only settled boundary between Hayti and San Domingo is the old Spanish and French line of 1777. When the Haytiens were driven out of the east part of the island there remained disputed territory of considerable extent east of the old boundary. This is still in dispute. Of this the Haytiens have held in practically constant control the towns of San Rafael, San Miguel and Los Caobas. The Banica Valley, east of these, and the Neyba district have been alternately overrun by both parties. The claim of Hayti to the boundary of the Geffrard map, which is the meridian through Alta Vela, is regarded as preposterous. The extent of territory within the old boundary of 1777 is found by careful computation to be 22,212 square miles. A portion of this, referred to as having been mainly in Haytien occupancy, is about 10,000 square miles.

The history of grants and concessions given by the Commission is about the same as already widely published in the North. The report is very strong in condemnation of the stories that Government officials of the United States have been privately interested in them. The Dominican Government was found willing to agree to the terms of the treaty once concluded, but not ratified, and for the only change think it fair that on account of the great and unexpected expense to the Government attending the delay, that the rent paid for Samana and now due be not deducted in the final settlement. It was also agreed by Dominica that one-fifth of the public lands should be set aside for school purposes, provided the United States would grant three hundred thousand acres for an agricultural college.

The summing up of the report is not yet completed, and some new matter under other heads will be added, but the above is a synopsis of all yet agreed upon. The Commissioners will meet to-morrow, and probably finish their work and be able to hand the report to the President Wednesday or Thursday.

On the steamer up the Potomac from Aquia Creek, Frederick Douglass was refused a seat at the dinner table. The Commissioners therefore left the cabin. This is the first indignity offered Mr. Douglass throughout the trip, except one of a similar character at Weldon, North Carolina, at breakfast this morning. The latter attempt was, however, not persisted in.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Robeson has written a letter to Rear Admiral Lee, in which he says: "I herewith inclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last, by the officer commanding the Tennessee, to Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, Chairman of the Commission sent to San Domingo on that vessel. I have thought it right to correct the unfounded ideas therein contained through you, the commandant of the fleet in those waters. You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes in effect that if any person connected with the Commission was taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican Government within their lines, he would be in reality a spy, and might under the rules of civilized warfare be treated as such, because the United States has, in the opinion of the writer, through the orders of its Executive to naval vessels there, chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. This statement is unfounded in fact and inference. The United States is dealing with the regularly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international law; and though revolution against constituted authority for just and adequate cause inheres in every people, yet the constituted Government is, until it is actually overthrown, the legal representative of the nation in all its relations to other people, and the right of revolution does not carry with it to the revolutionists pending their contest, the right to treat the agents of other nations as enemies when not in arms against them, while they are acting, as they have a right to act, in accordance with the laws of the existing Government.

But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican republic. The situation is this: The President of the United States has by the Constitution a right to make treaties, subject to ratification by the Senate. The Congress of the United States, in 1866, appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring, by lease or purchase, a part of the island of St. Domingo. The bay and peninsula of Samana were considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station, and the Republic of San Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly government and people, seemed for the purposes of commerce and civilization by far the most desirable for us of those fragments of our continent which lie across the gateways of our domestic commerce, and shut up the entrance to our great inland sea.

"To initiate all treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and he thus had a constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana and annexation of the Dominican Republic, if upon proper consideration, he thought it right and for the interest of the country, whose interests are to this extent entrusted to his judgment. It was his constitutional right, if he did negotiate such treaties with the existing Government of the Republic, confessedly a government both *de facto* and *de jure*, these treaties of course subject to be confirmed or defeated by the action of the Senate of the United States and the people of the San Domingo Republic. But by such treaties and pending final action, the United States acquired an interest in the thing negotiated, from which it could not be rightfully disturbed by any other power, and it was the plain duty of the Executive to protect, if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest, so the subject of negotiation might remain intact until the final action of the ratifying power could be properly had under the treaty. By means of the appropriation of Congress for such purpose, we took possession of the bay and peninsula of Samana. This possession we still hold, and while our flag flies there, we must protect from every interference the interest which it presents. In carrying out this recognized policy, the Government of the United States has not fired a shot nor landed a man in a hostile attitude on the island of San Domingo; has neither interfered in the conflicts of the Dominican Republic, nor coerced any other power. It has simply announced to all people generally, and particularly to such as appeared in a threatening attitude, its determination to protect until finally disposed of the interest it had acquired in the republic from attacks from without its boundaries and from the interference of any foreign power, so that the event of treaty's being ratified, there would be left the thing contracted for with no hostile possession intervening to destroy our right of preemption. To do this is certainly not to make war or take part in the conflicts of the country, nor to coerce or attempt to coerce any power. It is but the simple performance of duty to Congress and to the nation in the preservation in its existing condition of what we have constitutionally entered into negotiations constitutionally to acquire. Under the orders of the executive, it is part of the duty of those ships of your fleet which are at any time cruising in the waters of San Domingo to maintain this status against every power; and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful government, we cannot concede that right to even the weakest.

[Signed] GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Stable and the Contents Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., March 27, 1871.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the barn of Daniel Sparling, near here, was burned with its entire contents, including two hundred bushels of wheat, a carriage, farming tools, and some live stock. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss about twenty-five hundred dollars. No insurance.

Zachariah Pash shot and killed James Osborne near Fairfield, Nelson county, Ky., on Sunday.

REVOLUTION.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The Communists Carry the Day.

Spread of Insurrection Inevitable.

Thiers Will Be Forced to Resign

The Duc D'Aumale to be President.

A Revolutionary Government Proclaimed at Lyons.

Revolutionists Carry the Elections—Spread of the Insurrection Inevitable—Bazaine to Return to France—Change in the Ministry—Thiers will be Forced to Resign—Duc D'Aumale to be President—Volunteers Called For—Lullero Insane—Revolutionary Government Proclaimed at Lyons.

LONDON, March 27.—The *News* has a special from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly, and resulted in an overwhelming Communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant.

The abdication of Admiral Soisset and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which within a week will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of the Government in several districts untenable.

The *News'* special from Brussels says: Bazaine is about to leave for France, and that Marshal le Bœuf will go to Hague.

The revolt in Algeria is again spreading.

The *Telegraph* special at Versailles reports that the Government has ordered the prompt arrest of Garibaldi upon his appearance on French soil.

Leflo retires from the Ministry of War and will be succeeded by Clermaubalt, a returned prisoner from Germany.

It is generally thought that the Government is defunct, and a rumor is current that Thiers will be forced to resign and that he will be succeeded by Duc D'Aumale. Thiers is credited with the remark to his friends that when the Government has one hundred thousand troops in which it can trust, an attack will be made upon Paris. It is believed that the capital will be removed to Tours.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Minister of War has notified the Prefects to raise a battalion of mobilized volunteers in each of their departments, in pursuance of the law which has just passed the National Assembly. These volunteers are to be forwarded to Versailles immediately, and are to receive daily one and a-half francs. Their officers are to be appointed by the Minister of War.

The *Debats* says that Lullero is insane, and is cared for by his colleagues of the Central Committee.

The insurgents have seized a gunboat in the Seine, capturing the crew and some unimportant documents.

The *Official Journal* of the committee announces that eighteen battalions of the National Guard, out of the twenty-four organized in Lyons, support the commune. The new government has been proclaimed there without bloodshed.

The Prussian outposts have been advanced to Vincennes.

Result of Paris Elections Not Yet Known.

PARIS, March 27.—The result of the communal elections in Paris is yet unknown. There were but few voters.

The insurrectionary committee has extorted from some supporters of the committee of order a full and exact list of members of that body.

Result of the Paris Elections—A Light Vote Polled.

PARIS, March 27.—The result of the elections is now known. The candidates of the Central Republican Committee have been elected in all the arrondissements, except the first, second and seventh, where the vote was as follows: First arrondissement, number of votes registered, 22,500; number of votes cast, 11,034, of which the Committee's candidates polled 3,600; second, number registered, 22,-883; votes cast, 21,180; the Committee's polled 4,000; seventh, number registered, 22,092; votes cast, 5,175; the old officers were re-elected. The aggregate vote was very light. The *Journal de Paris* estimates the number of qualified electors who abstained from voting at 250,000. Opinion with regard to the election in the Montmartre and Belleville districts was divided. Some of the insurgents, considering the committee reactionary, refused to vote, and continued to keep guard over the cannon. Others attended the polls and voted for what they believed a compromise. The city continues tranquil.

Reports of the spreading of the insurrection in Algeria are confirmed. It is reported here that the negotiations for peace will open at Brussels to-morrow.

German Sympathy Not with the Insurrection.

BERLIN, March 27.—The message sent into Paris by General Schlotheim, commanding the German troops at St. Denis, is passive and peaceful in tone, but shows no friendliness for the insurgents. Movements of troops have been going on lately with much activity in various parts of France, but they are strictly in accordance with the preliminary stipulations of peace.

WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Case of Missouri vs. Kentucky Decided in Favor of the Latter—The Ku-Klux Bill—Cheerful Reading for a Poet—Democratic Caucus—Opposition to All Ku-Klux Legislation Decided Upon, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1871.

Mr. Sumner's Speech and Its Effect.

Notwithstanding the blustering March winds which prevailed this morning, liberally dispensing dust in all directions, making pedestrianism not only a difficult but a perilous task as well, the galleries were densely crowded long before the regular hour for meeting had arrived; and after every available seat had been occupied, the throng still surged in, filling the aisles, the doors and the corridors outside. It is not often in the history of Congressional proceedings that standing room is at a premium, and yet such was the case to-day. Some gallant Senator, at an early stage of proceedings moved that the usual rules be suspended in order that the ladies might be permitted to occupy the Senatorial cloak rooms, which motion was improved upon a little later by throwing the Senate doors wide open to give the eager crowd in the halls and lobbies a chance to hear, even if they could not see. A few minutes before twelve o'clock Mr. Sumner made his appearance, and the vast concourse at once greeted him with a spontaneous burst of applause. He took his colleague's seat, immediately in front of his own, and delivered his speech from there. His voice, always powerful, was never in better condition, and when pitched at its lowest key never failed to reach every part of the Senate Chamber. The audience was entirely in sympathy with the orator, and during his three hours' effort he had the undivided attention of his hearers. Even the Senators, who were all present with but few exceptions, paid him that highest of all Congressional compliments, close and earnest attention. The general tenor of Mr. Sumner's speech having been kept a profound secret except among his most intimate friends, there were those present to-day who expected to hear a violent onslaught made upon the administration, and in such event were ready to dispute with the Massachusetts Senator the truth of the statements he was expected to make. But all such were doomed to be more than disappointed. They were taken completely by surprise. Instead of personal insinuations and partisan statements, they were given facts supported by official documents, and deductions therefrom, which no Senator present was master enough of this subject to gainsay.

Mr. Morton, when Mr. Sumner had finished, endeavored to demonstrate that the latter was unfair in anticipating the report of the San Domingo Commissioners, and Howe cited historical examples to show that Sumner was only one more to be added to the list of unfortunate great men who had sacrificed themselves to no purpose. Their declarations fell upon idle ears, for the vast crowd which had sat breathless while Sumner was speaking, when the latter had finished kept up a constant confusion in their efforts to effect egress from the Senate Chamber. The debate will probably be kept up to-morrow, as the Senate adjourned while Howe had the floor.

Mr. Sumner's effort to-day is the theme of conversation to-night everywhere. The almost universal opinion is that it is among the best of his life, and that the United States Senate does not now contain the man who can answer it.

The Supreme Court

To-day announced its decision in the case of the State of Missouri *vs.* the State of Kentucky, a suit concerning the jurisdiction over Wolf Island in the Mississippi river. The court confirmed the title of Kentucky to it.

A Just Rebuke.

Among the interesting episodes which occurred to-day while Sumner was speaking, was the rebuke he was twice obliged to administer to Conkling and Edmunds. The latter Senators got together in the vicinity of Carpenter's desk, and talked so loud as not only to attract attention to that quarter, but to seriously embarrass Sumner. The latter appealed to these gentlemen once to converse in lower tones, but without having any perceptible effect. He then turned to them in a very gentlemanly way, and asked that, inasmuch as his own voice was growing husky and indistinct, that they would forbear further conversation for a few minutes, when he would be through. Edmunds, with that inimitably insulting manner which seems to be second nature to him, turned around to the Senate and remarked that he did not know there was any Senate rule to prevent his talking if he saw fit. The Chair responded to this remark by requesting the Clerk to read the Senate rule which prohibits conversation while debate was in progress. Mr. Edmunds at once subsided, while the galleries smiled approvingly upon his discomfiture.

Walt Whitman Reads His Own Obituary.

Walt Whitman, the poet, is among those who are fortunate enough to live to read their own obituary notices. While the press of the country has been informed of his death through a railroad accident, and is teeming with sketches of himself and his books, he is to be seen walking the streets of this city in as good health as ever, and with fair prospect of a long life yet before him.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

The House special committee on Southern outrages had Shellabarger's bill so long under discussion to-day that he did not have time to report it, but will do so to-morrow. The amendments made by the Committee to-day slightly alter the complexion of the bill as mentioned in these dispatches yesterday. The amendments only serve to make the bill more stringent, and also provide for the expiration of the act in June, 1872. The military features are all preserved, as also the power granted to the President to declare martial law at his discretion. Its fate in the House cannot well be predicted. It will undoubtedly be subjected to various amendments and thorough discussion.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats had a caucus to-night, which was largely attended by Senators, but at which few Representatives were present. Fernando Wood presided. The discussion turned almost wholly upon what policy it was best to adopt with reference to Ku-Klux legislation. On this question there appeared to be no harmony of views. Some were in favor of opposing a solid front to all bills of this character, while others thought the Republicans should be allowed to adopt such legislation as they saw fit, and to suffer the consequences which were sure to follow. It was finally determined to issue a national address to the people of the country, which should set forth the desires of the Democracy for peace and unity, and that as the best means to accomplish this, no measures should be adopted of a Ku-Klux character.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

BAILEY'S DEFALCATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the statement that the actual cash defalcation of the late Collector Bailey reaches $132,642.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—River twenty and one half feet and stationary. Arrived—Chas. B. Church, J. W. Garrett, New Orleans; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river. Departed—Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh; J. W. Garrett, Steubenville. Cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—River stationary, with six feet four inches in the chute, eight feet four inches in the canal, and five feet four inches on the rocks. Cloudy and cool. Business looking up; freights freer, with an advancing tendency. Arrived—Abeona, St. Louis; Robert Burns, Memphis; P. W. Strader, New Orleans. Departed—P. W. Strader, Robert Burns, Abeona, Cincinnati; H. S. Turner, Simpson Horner, and Boaz and tow, New Orleans. Leave to-morrow—Glasgow, Little Rock and Fort Smith; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Blue Lodge, Baltic, and Mary Ann, are putting tows through the canal and will probably leave for below in the morning.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Large Number of Local Bills Introduced—Negative Report on the Bill for Final Adjournment April 24, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 27, 1871.

SENATE.

Cumulative Voting.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to consider House bills, when the Senate took up Mr. Buckalew's bill introducing cumulative voting in borough elections. Pending discussion, adjourned.

Mr. Rutan will to-morrow introduce a resolution providing that when this session of the Legislature adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the fourth Monday of August, to consider the Revised Civil Code only.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill straightening the boundary line of the first precinct of Shaler township, Allegheny county. Passed.

By Mr. Taylor—Incorporating the Fifth Avenue Bridge Company to erect a bridge over the Monongahela, from Bluff street, between Van Braam and Brady to Birmingham, capital two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with power to increase. Among the numerous corporators are Chas. H. Armstrong, Joseph Walton, James McGinnis, E. P. Jones, Henry Lloyd, George Black, John M. Muller, James Blackmore, D. P. Estep, Isadore Cobleus, August Ammon, James H. Hopkins, Samuel McElhenny, Wm. H. McClelland, Robert Dickson, Max Moorhead, George W. Wilson. Incorporating the Troy Hill Inclined Plane Company.

By Mr. Kerr—Authorizing the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company to sell part of their road in Pittsburgh to the city authorities.

By Mr. White—Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company, with power to extend to Beaver or New Brighton. Among the corporators are Thomas L. Shields, Jacob Henry, J. M. Stoner, John K. Wilson, Dr. John Dickson, Cochran Flemming, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Courtnay, John Birmingham; providing for the appointment by the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of an agent, at one thousand dollars a year, to look after the interests of discharged convicts.

By Mr. Humphreys—Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Saving Bank of Pittsburgh; also, relative to screens and weights and measurement of coal in the bituminous regions, providing that after July first next owners of mines shall have screens not less than eight feet long and four feet wide, made of square iron, with a space of not more than three-fourths of an inch between the bars; miners may employ a check weighman, disputes between whom and owners are to be settled by the sealer of weights and measures of the proper county. Miners shall be paid by the bushel of seventy-six pounds and ton of two thousand pounds net. Owners violating this act shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars and imprisoned thirty days.

By Mr. Robb—Authorizing the appointment by the Governor of an Inspector of Grain and Seeds in Allegheny, to be paid in fees; authorizing the authorities of Braddock's borough to establish a weigh scale; authorizing the opening of Lowrie street in Reserve township; incorporating Hillsdale borough; supplement to the divorce bill, which allows subpœnas to monthly return days, instead of term days, and legalizes the service on persons in jail.

A bill was reported as originated in committee, appropriating five thousand dollars to Washington Cemetery, Maryland, to remove the Confederate dead buried in Pennsylvania.

The bill fixing April 24th as the day of final adjournment was reported negatively.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boots and Gaiters—F. A. Konold & Co.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Situation Wanted—J. O. Q.
Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Situation Wanted—Cutter, Commercial office.
Storerooms for Rent—Wm. Carson.
Rooms for Rent—196 Penn street.
Grocery for Sale—Z., Leader office.
Situation Wanted—S. J. A., 196 Penn street.
Cottage for Rent—James Caldwell.
Dried Beef for Sale—Reese Owens.
Blacksmith Shop for Sale—James McNeil & Bro.
Brick Clay for Sale—Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
Employment Bureau—S. T. Meller.
Miller Wanted—Brown Bros., Massillon, Ohio.
Proposals—Wm. E. Merrill.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Reymer & Brothers.
Trustee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Piles Cured—Dr. W. A. McCandless.
Oakland Property for Sale—C. H. Love & Bro.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Girl Combination, April 3.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Lizzette Bernard.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Opera House—Maffit and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.
Mercantile Library Lectures—Anna Dickinson.
Potatoes—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Cream Ale—Fier, Dannals & Co.
Notice to the Public—Crosby Gray.
Smoked Haddies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
India Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Choice Pickles—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Table Damask—John S. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.
Prime Vinegar—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Half Barrels—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Canned Goods—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Salesmen Wanted—J. R. Foster.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Oil Barrels—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Beans—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Jellies—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Lime, Lime, Lime—J. Meskimen.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Butter & Eggs—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Green Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Notice of Copartnership—Porter, Bell & Co.
Dried Apples—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Apple Butter—Voigt, Mahood & Co.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses—Wm. Glenn & Sons.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Walsh.
Great Bargains—Straw & Tutell.
Removal—Dollar Savings Bank.
Carriages, Buggies, &c.—Workman & Davis.
Information to Builders—Mellon Bros.

List of Unmailable Letters, March 27.

Bastard, Mrs. A., Steubenville, O.	3
Johnson, Mary L., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Lilly & Co., M. C., Columbus, O.	6
Mathews, Amanda R., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
McIlrath, Mary E., New York.	3
Plabe, Chas. T., Providence, R. I.	3
Robbins & Appleton, New York.	3
Smith, Harriet, Binghamton, N. Y.	3
Smith, E. J., New York.	3
Wells, Eliza, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

CITY MATTERS.

To Newspaper Carriers.

A good route for sale on the COMMERCIAL. Apply at the counting room of COMMERCIAL.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE are over 400 fire plugs in this city.

ALDERMAN NEUKERT will remove his office to 85 Grant street, next week.

JOHN DOUGLASS, injured in a saw mill at the point two weeks since is recovering.

G. J. LUCKEY, Esq., City Superintendent of Common Schools, will visit Harrisburg to-day.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, Esq., Senator, returned to Harrisburg last evening.

THERE were seventeen common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

R. G. HERRON, Esq., was called to Erie yesterday to attend the funeral of a brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Lyon, who died in Avon, New York.

THE Physician of the Board of Health made forty-three gratis vaccinations yesterday, between the hours of two and three o'clock P. M.

AN effective sermon against the increase of the liquor trade was preached by Rev. S. F. Scovel on Sunday.

BY an explosion of gas in a house, No. 57 Second avenue, on Saturday evening, Messrs. Samuel F. Gibbons and William Story were severely injured.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Daniel O'Flaherty, who is charged with assault and battery on oath of his wife.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Ellen Carroll, who is charged with selling liquor without license.

WM. CASKEY, who was arrested in Harrisburg recently on a charge of passing counterfeit money, has been turned over to the United States authorities and will be brought to this city for trial.

A KEG containing beer, in a saloon on Smithfield street near Sixth avenue was seized yesterday by the revenue officers, having been refilled and not stamped anew.

THE annual banquet of the teachers of the public schools of Pittsburgh will take place at the Ralston school house on Friday evening next. An evening of rare enjoyment is anticipated and may be expected.

ELLEN REILLY was arrested and committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters on a charge of larceny preferred by Maria Mulholland, who alleges that Ellen stole two dresses from her.

THE report of the Fire Marshal was presented in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and confirmed. It contains nothing that we have not previously published. The present incumbent was reappointed, there being no other applicants for the position.

JOHN D. ETZWEILER, who was arrested at Millersburg recently on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was released on giving bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

A BABE, six months old, named Margaret E. Warton, died suddenly at the residence of its parents, No. 144 Mulberry alley yesterday morning. Dr. Kearns, who examined the infant, stated his opinion that death was the result of congestion of the brain, and a verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

ON Sunday morning Mayor Brush committed Frank McLaughlin to jail ten days for disorderly conduct. Yesterday morning George Moffitt made information against the prisoner for malicious mischief, alleging that he broke windows in the domicil of deponent, and inflicted other damage upon the premises, requiring an outlay of $40 to repair. When the first sentence has expired McLaughlin will receive a hearing on the second charge.

MR. CROSBY GRAY desires to inform those indigent poor hailing from Birmingham, Allegheny, and other suburban retreats, that they need repair to the office of the Board of Health for free vaccination; and that they cannot expect to receive the same unless consolidated. Here is presented one of the many advantages to be derived by consolidation, Mr. Gray is our authority, and he is supposed to know.

ACCORDING to the report of the Physician of the Board of Health there were thirty-one deaths in the city during the week ending with March 26th, the principal causes being as follows: Consumption, two; convulsions, three; disease of the heart, two; diptheria, two; scarlet fever, one; measles, two; and old age, two. There were five still births. There were fifteen males, sixteen females, thirty white and one colored. Nine were under one year of age, and eighteen less than ten years old.

MICHAEL RONEY was fined twenty dollars and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday, for disorderly conduct on Sunday afternoon. Michael was drunk, and, it seems, amused himself accosting pedestrians on Washington street with vile and opprobious epithets. Officers Mooney was on the alert to catch him at the breach of peace, but Roney always escaped by scampering into his house and locking the door. Finally, in the evening, officer Tyre succeeded in capturing him, when he was conveyed to the lock-up. Yesterday morning he paid the fine mentioned and was released.

WILLIAM, May and John Campbell, during a perambulating spree on Sunday, called at the saloon of Mr. Schmidt, on Smithfield street. The proprietor was putting the bar in order for business on Monday, and when the accused demanded liquor it was refused them. They thereupon commenced an indiscriminate abuse upon the proprietor, and after cursing and swearing enough to fill a volume or more, seized a dog and threw him over the counter into the man's face. The proprietor now seized a board and knocked the intruders down, who soon after regained their feet, when they went out and hurled stones through the kitchen window, the stones narrowly escaping Mrs. Schmidt. They were arrested at this point, incarcerated in the watch house, and yesterday morning, in default of $25 each, were sent to Claremont thirty days.

LAST evening, at nine o'clock, Drs. C. B. King and D. Leasure visited the German boy, Frederick Schroeder, at the West Pennsylvania Hospital, who was so seriously injured at the Allegheny depot on Sunday, and found him sinking under secondary hemorrhage, and decided that amputation alone would give him a chance for his life. Accordingly, at midnight, Dr. King, assisted by Drs. Buchanan, surgeon of the Fort Wayne Road, Leasure, Lemoyne, Sutton, McCann, Benham, Phillips and Kirker, amputated the leg at the knee joint. After the operation the patient rallied, and gives promise of a probably favorable result, although very much prostrated by loss of blood previous to the operation. The condition of his system, induced by a tedious steerage passage from Germany to this country, has of course detracted very much from his recuperative powers, and makes the case one of doubtful issue.

THE creditors of the late Democratic would-be organ, *The Paper*, who had been put off for one week with a promise that their claims should be settled, assembled yesterday morning in Alderman McMaster's office. Mr. Shiras, attorney for Col. James K. Kerr, appeared and asked that further proceedings be stayed until this morning, as he thought an arrangement could be made satisfactory to the creditors. Mr. McClowry, counsel for some of the creditors, in company with Mr. Gibson, then retired to a back room, and after a long consultation both parties consented to let the case go over until this morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock. It was suggested by Mr. Shiras that if judgments were obtained against Col. Kerr, who was not a partner in the concern, he would take an appeal, and thus delay the creditors in getting their money. The better plan would be to get judgment against the reputed owners, Messrs. Searight and Gibson, so that the claims could be liquidated from any money remaining in the hands of the Sheriff after the judgments already obtained had been satisfied. It was also alleged that Mr. Gibson had said that he hoped to satisfy all claims without further litigation.

CITY COUNCILS.

Semi-Monthly Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances &c.—Street and Miscellaneous Ordinances—Fire Commission Report—The Government Tax on City Gas—Various Matters.

City Councils met in semi-monthly session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the chair and nearly all the members were in their seats.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, a number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Rafferty offered a petition for the removal of the tracks of the Oakland Passsenger Railway from the east side of Fifth avenue. Street Committee.

RESOLUTIONS, ORDINANCES, &C.

Mr. E. P. Jones, a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to prepare an ordinance supplemental to the ordinance relating to the opening of streets, providing that the cost of erecting bridges be assessed upon the property benefited thereby. Adopted.

Mr. Lloyd, an ordinance empowering the Fire Commissioners to purchase and sell real estate, and enlarging generally their powers. Read twice and ordered to be printed, and subsequently called up, action reconsidered and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Aiken, a resolution of thanks to the gentlemen comprising the Board of Water Commissioners, for the faithful manner in which their duties have been discharged. Adopted.

The unfinished business of Common Council was then concurred in.

Select Council concurred in the action of the Common branch on the ordinance for the widening of Forty-second street, and appointed Messrs. Kehew and Morrow as the Conference Committee in behalf of Select Council. S. Jones, J. H. Jones and H. H. Smith were named on behalf of Common Council.

The ordinance for the grading of High street, passed in Common Council, was laid over for the present.

The ordinance providing for the making of connections with gas and water mains on streets laid with wood pavements was passed.

The ordinance relating to the sale of goods by sample in the city was referred to a special committee of five, two from Select and three from Common Council, to confer with the merchants in respect to the provisions of the ordinance, and report at next meeting. The committee on behalf of Select is Messrs. Laufman and Burgwin.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to have the fence around the Washington Graveyard, in Lawrenceville, repaired. Adopted.

The report of the Fire Commissioners was adopted.

WATER COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Lloyd presented a report from the Water Committee for February, setting forth the following expenditures:

Current expenses	$5,340 97
Water extension	37,354 18
Water commission	1,162 70
Total	$43,857 85

The report was accepted and approved.

The same gentleman submitted a map prepared by the Engineers, showing the proposed location of water works, reservoirs, conduits, &c., and moved that two hundred and fifty copies be lithographed. Carried.

Mr. Murdoch submitted ordinances for the erection of two wooden buildings, one on Penn street and the other on Penn avenue. Passed.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Gas Committee, recommending the erection of lamps at various points. Recommitted for revision.

Mr. E. P. Jones, report of the Committee on Roads for March. Accepted and approved.

Ordinances for the opening of Frankston and Highland avenues, reported by the same gentleman, were read three times and passed finally.

The report of the viewers on the opening of Craig street was approved.

Select Council concurred in the action of Common Council creating a committee to confer with the Pittsburgh Gas Company in reference to making connection with their gas pipes on Penn avenue, and appointed Messrs. S. J. Wainright and Laufman.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Mr. Aiken, a resolution that the Water Committee, together with the city Solicitor and Messrs. Moorhead, Slataper and Berry, Water Commissioners, be requested to report to Councils the most speedy and effectual measures to insure the early completion of the improvement of the city Water Works. Passed.

The resolution to pay K. Bracken, contractor, a certain sum, on account of sewer contract, passed in Common Council, was amended so as to require the payment of the money from the street and sewer improvement fund, and adopted. Common Council adhering to their former action, Select Council receded and concurred.

The ordinance authorizing the paving of sidewalks was called up, and Messrs. McCune and E. P. Jones appointed on behalf of Select Council a committee of conference.

On motion, adjourned.

Common Council.

After calling the roll Council proceeded to business.

PETITIONS.

Among the petitions presented and referred are the following: To grade Mulberry alley; to grade and pave Union alley and Thirty-ninth street, and to open De Villiers street.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered and acted upon as noted:

Resolved, That a committee of two from Common and one from Select Council be appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh Gas Company in reference to making connections with their gas pipes every forty feet, on Penn avenue, before laying the wooden pavement on said avenue.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Watson and Arthurs were appointed on behalf of Common Council.

THE TAX ON CITY GAS.

Mr. Morgan submitted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The city of Pittsburgh, in ignorance of its rights, has paid the Pittsburgh Gas Company the sum of $17,187 50, being the United States tax upon 12,500,000 feet of gas, which the Gas Company annually furnished from January 1, 1865, to July 1, 1870, and by agreement with the city was to have been furnished free of charge; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to take such steps as he may deem advisable to recover the amount thus overpaid to the city.

Read three times and passed.

GRADES IN SIXTEENTH WARD.

Resolved, That the City Engineer be instructed to establish the grades of all streets and avenues in the Sixteenth ward, and report the same at as early a day as possible.

Referred to Survey Committee.

REPORT OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

R. W. Morgan presented the first annual report of the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department, showing the operations of the Department from May 5, 1870, to January 1, 1871.

The receipts and expenditures are summed up as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation July 1, 1870	$29,955 87
Fire Alarm Telegraph appropriation	3,959 65
City property	20,000 00
Finance fund	10,000 00
From employees on account of equipment	1,415 25
Wilson Bros., two horses	325 00
Wilson Bros., two horses	250 00
R. H. Patterson & Co., one horse	200 00
Rody Patterson, Jr., two horses	450 00
Total	$66,555 77

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES OF COMPANIES.

Engineer's Office	$4,298 35
Fire Alarm Telegraph	3,899 90
Engine Company No. 1	7,233 56
Engine Company No. 2	8,169 84
Engine Company No. 3	8,904 98
Engine Company No. 6	7,826 64
Engine Company No. 7	7,788 63
Engine Company No. 9	8,011 60
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1	3,391 57
Hook and Ladder Company No. 2	991 26
Hose Company No. 10	2,820 97
Extra Engines and Store House	10,077 65
Equipments for employees	488 50
Total	$73,985 53

The report gives all the items in detail, and is very voluminous. It was not read, but a resolution was adopted to print five hundred copies in pamphlet form.

STREET BUSINESS.

The Street Committee reported ordinances as follows, all of which were read three times and passed: For the grading and paving of portions of Carpenter's alley, Bank alley, Plum alley, Blackberry alley and Miltenberger alley; Thirty-second street, from Penn avenue to Pine alley, and Thirty-fifth street, from Butler street to Allegheny river; for a public sewer on Thirty-third street, from the Allegheny river to the second street south of Penn avenue.

POLICE.

Mr. Hare reported the expenditures of the Police Committee for February at $8,589 74.

HAZELWOOD AVENUE.

The report of viewers on the opening of Hazelwood avenue was called up, and the action of Select Council, in approving said report, was non-concurred in.

After concurring in the business of the Select branch, Council adjourned.

Store Entered.

Last night as officer Eckel was patrolling his beat on Seventh avenue, he observed three suspicious boys crossing the avenue, one of them having a large bundle under his arm. Thinking that they had robbed some store, he attempted to arrest them but they succeeded in making good their escape. The boy that had the bundle dropped it in his flight, and the officer on picking it up found that it contained a handsome accordeon. Upon further examination he learned that it had been stolen from Messrs. Hammer & Toerge's music store, and that the youthful thieves had smashed the large and valuable plate glass, and stolen the instrument from the store window. The boys apparred to be between eleven and thirteen years of age.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Wm. Dilworth to Joshua Male, July 5, 1870; lots Nos. 4 and 5 in Wm. Dilworth's plan of lots, borough of Mt. Washington....$775
Conrad Nire to B. Baumgarten, March 25, 1871; 1 acre of land in Baldwin township, with buildings....$400
Edward Maul to Christian Tegtmeier, February 3, 1871; lots Nos. 111, 112 and 113 in C. Ihmsen's plan, Ormsby borough....$5,000
George D. Riddle to Henry C. Dickinson, March 9, 1871; 8 by 100 feet on Beach street, Second ward, Allegheny City....$1,200
John Barum to Mary Ann Thumblaser, March 27, 1871; lot No. 15 in John C. Shaler's plan of lots, Union borough, with buildings....$1,050
John Wagner to Catharine Hirshbein, March 20, 1871; 20 by 150 feet on Manor street, South Pittsburgh, with buildings....$3,000
Catharine Hirshbein to John Wagner, March 18, 1871; 40 by 76 feet on Seventh street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings....$2,700
M. J. Bombaugh to E. J. Krehan, March 14, 1871; lot No. 23 in Wm. G. Brown's plan of lots, borough of Ormsby....$1,400
H. C. Andrews to James Morgan, March 18, 1871; south half of lot No. 63 in Wm. G. Brown's plan of lots borough of Ormsby....$1,000
Andrew Miller to Wilhelm Miller, March 4, 1871; lot No. 12 in Wilkins Linhart's plan of lots, Borough of Mount Washington, with buildings....$250
Andrew Miller to Frederick Miller, March 4, 1871; western half of lot No. 11, in Wilkins Linart's plan, Borough of Mount Washington, with buildings....$470
Barnet A. Wolf to Mary Gerkens, March 14, 1871; eastern half of lot No. 5, in Adam Tesh's plan of lots, Borough of Birmingham....$1,400
Ernest Rosemeyer to Ulrich Mathys, March 6, 1871; 11 acres 121 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings....$2,625
Wm. B. Klein to Catherine Hirshbin, February 27, 1871; 40x40 feet on Washington street, Borough of Birmingham....$1,300
George W. Smith to Harriet R. Heirsh, March 15, 1871; 4 acres 145 perches of land in Ross township, with buildings....$5,000

FOR THE TABLE.—One of our interior exchanges has an item noticing the fact that shad have made their appearance in the Southern markets. Our enterprising friend, Col. Reed, of the Maltby Oyster Depot, furnished shad for the Christmas dinners of many of our citizens, and has been receiving supplies of this most delightful of fish almost daily ever since. He will have another stock of fresh shad at eleven o'clock this morning, as well as a large supply of his delicious Baltimore oysters, the best in the market.

POCKET BOOKS.—A large and assorted stock of pocket books, in every variety, style and price, the very finest stock in the city, is now on sale at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. In conjunction, a large stock of fancy goods, stationery and blank books constantly on hand; at lowest prices, can always be found a full line of all the latest novelties in stationery and books. Call in and examine stock.

ANY person desiring to embark in the manufacture of brick will find under the "for sale" head on the first page an advertisement of peculiar interest to them.

STOREROOMS FOR RENT.—Two fine storerooms on Ohio street, Allegheny city, are offered for rent and may be secured by an early application to Mr. Wm. Carson, No. 46 Ohio street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two large fine book-cases suited for lawyers or business men. Inquire at 114 Wylie street.

42, S. O. T.—Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, meets to-night (Tuesday), at their hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue. Come and see us! T

Painting Monograms on China

Is now done in the highest style of the art by McLain, Stuebner & Co., 169 Smithfield street, and judging from the orders which they have received since they have introduced this new feature into their business, the citizens are appreciating their artistic ability. By this new arrangement Messrs. McLain, Stuebner & Co. take a set of old china, from which the decoration has worn off, and by their manner of decorating, produce a great improvement on the old style and warrant it to wear for years and give every satisfaction. They have produced some very beautiful specimens of china decorating in colors and gold, while monograms they produce on all quality of goods, from the commonest grade to the finest Sevres china. Fail not to call into their china warehouse, No. 169 Smithfield street, and examine this great improvement which they have introduced into the business.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

SAMUEL JONES, a car conductor on the Troy Hill line, made complaint before the Mayor yesterday, charging A. D. Hastley with malicious mischief, alleging that the accused maliciously drove against the mules of his car. A warrant was issued.

THIS evening the citizens of the Fifth ward will meet in the school house for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alex. Patterson. The election will take place on Saturday next.

ALDERMAN IRWIN was visited yesterday by Joseph Redman, who preferred a charge of larceny against George Hughes. The prosecutor alleges that he bought a lot of iron from the accused and let it remain on his property a short time, and when he went to haul it away, found that Hughes had sold it to another party, who removed it immediately. The usual papers were made out.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCILS meet in monthly session this evening.

THERE were no news of any importance on the South Side yesterday.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL meet this evening to elect borough officers.

JUSTICE HEISEL issued a warrant for the arrest of Adam May, charged on oath of Joseph Kopp with the larceny of a silver watch valued at $18.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lizette Bernard opened her engagement at this house last evening to a small number of people. She impressed the audience very favorably, however, and we expect to see the attendance much larger to-night. She is a fair actress, sings well, and dances splendidly. In some particulars she is better than Lotta, but lacks the magnetism of the latter actress. The protean drama of "Oriana" will be repeated this evening.

FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL.—Manager Canning will sever his connection with the Pittsburgh Opera House in about three weeks, and it is proposed to give him a complimentary testimonial benefit as a mark of the high esteem in which he is held in our city. The details of the affair are not yet arranged, but we are assured that it will be highly successful.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Nicky Nubbles," the new pantomime given by the Maffitt and Bartholomew troupe at the Opera House, may be set down as a first class performance, and one which is bound to be successful. It abounds in new and laughable tricks, and is full of fun. To drive dull care away, go and see "Nicky Nubbles."

VARIETIES.—Last evening it was the old story, a crowded house at the Varieties. The programme given would be hard to improve upon. The Alhambra ballet troupe is much improved by the addition of the Rigl sisters and others, and the variety stars are unequalled.

MASONIC HALL.—The double-headed girl, pronounced by the Eastern press one of the greatest natural wonders, is announced to appear at Masonic Hall next week, together with the Nova Scotia giantess and the Kentucky giant.

SACRED CONCERT.—The choir of Christ Church will give a concert in the Bellefield Church this evening, for the benefit of the Union Sunday School connected with the latter. The programme embraces a very choice selection of music, which, as rendered by the talented members of the choir, can but be well worth going to hear.

Oat Meal Cakes.

To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food, in some shape or other.

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

Dr. W. A. McCandliss,

Of Philadelphia, who cures piles, internal or external, blind, bleeding, itching, etc., having arrived yesterday at the UNION DEPOT HOTEL, will remain till FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 31ST.

Those suffering from piles, fistula, fissures, prolapsus and ulceration of the lower bowels, should not fail to call upon him while here, as a perfect cure is assured in every case.

Those afflicted only know how distressing and troublesome the disease is. You can not walk; can not ride; can not even sit with comfort, and life is almost a burden, because of this most annoying complaint.

Ladies need have no delicacy in calling, as private rooms are set apart for their especial accommodation, and all visits and communications are strictly confidential. Two hours each day, from 10 o'clock A. M., till 12 M., devoted exclusively to lady patients.

We would inform our readers that not the least pain or danger results to the patient while undergoing treatment, as no instruments or caustics are used whatever, but a speedy, gentle cure effected by a gradual process of absorption. We would further impress all those afflicted that there is no humbug or claptrap about a permanent cure, as only part pay is asked till the parts are put in a sound, healthy condition, while no patient is kept ten minutes from their ordinary every day duties while under treatment.

Charges moderate, and made to suit all, while examinations are free at his rooms, Union Depot Hotel.

Special reference is made to: Pittsburgh—W. H. Barnes, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and W. P. Loughery, Allentown Railroad Line depot. Allegheny—Refers to H. Sutmyer, of H. Sutmyer, Bro. & Co., merchant tailors, 12 Federal street, and J. D. Niehaus, of Beckfield & Niehaus, Ohio street, and Wm. Ihmsen, Esq., glass manufacturer, East Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh; also to Mr. Harvey Childs, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Beans,

Green Peas, Shaker Sweet Corn, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Valuable Oakland Property for Sale.

For sale, a first-class two-story brick dwelling house, slate roof, fronting on Charlotte street, Oakland, and running back to Bouquet street; within five minutes' walk of the Oakland car station.

This house is new, contains fourteen rooms, besides wash-house, bath-house, water-closets, pantries, wide halls, lofty ceilings, and closets in every room; cellar eight feet in the clear under the whole house. Is supplied with water from the city water works, also with spring water forced into the house by a hydraulic ram.

The kitchen is fitted up with one of Bissell & Co.'s range and boiler, and the house is supplied with hot air registers, and one of Graff, Hugus & Co.'s furnaces. Marble mantels in all the rooms. Ash pits in the cellar to receive the ashes from all the fire places.

Gas fixtures all through the house from cellar to attic. Hot and cold water in kitchen, wash-house, and first and second floors of the building. Large porches in front and rear of the house.

The interior, finished, painted and grained in an elegant manner, must be seen to be appreciated.

The grounds (nearly two acres) are tastefully laid out in walks. There are two never-failing springs of soft water that supply the house; spring house and two fish ponds with water; soft water and of excellent quality. Fish ponds contain brook trout and gold fish.

Nice spring house, out-house, henery and new fences, gates and sidewalks all round the lot. The grounds are well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees (set about twelve years ago) in full bearing. There are a large variety in evergreen trees and flowering shrubs and flowers on the place of the choicest varieties.

To a person of means desirous of purchasing an elegant home ready to move into, complete in all its details, this is a rare chance, as it can be purchased for less money than the cost of buying and building such a place. It is one of the most attractive pieces of property in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. For further particulars, inquire of C. Hanson Love & Bro., 58 Fourth avenue.

All Kinds of Canned Goods

At Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Prime Vinegar,

Sweet Cider for drinking, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

The Family Sewing Machine

Is most decidedly the Weed. It possesses many valuable improvements, and will do all kinds of sewing in a manner that will give every satisfaction. J. Biggert & Son, 116 Market street, are the agents for the sale of the Weed, and are happy at all times to have those call who would have a first class sewing machine. The Weed itself will prove the most valuable friend any family can have.

Peach Blow Potatoes,

Prime lake shore, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Golden Wedding Rye Whisky.

The attention of the trade is called to the following stock of whisky in store and for sale by the manufacturer, at 189, 191, 193 and 195 First avenue:

575 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1869.
28 barrels Golden Wedding, July, 1869.
100 barrels Golden Wedding, August, 1869.
135 barrels Golden Wedding, September, 1869.
70 barrels Golden Wedding, October, 1869.
416 barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
78½ barrels Golden Wedding, November, 1869.
610 barrels Golden Wedding, December, 1869.
450 barrels Golden Wedding, January, 1870.
462 barrels Golden Wedding, February, 1870.
388 barrels Golden Wedding, March, 1870.
364 barrels Golden Wedding, April, 1870.
392 barrels Golden Wedding, May, 1870.
395 barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
92½ barrels Golden Wedding, June, 1870.
70 barrels Monongahela Rye, April, 1865.

The above brands of goods, of any desired age, can be found at our Branch House,
No. 44 Lombard street,
Baltimore, Md.

And in the hands of our sole agents, to-wit:
H. M. Daly, No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James R. Smith, Jr., No. 15 State street, New York.
Hunter, Wand & Co., San Francisco, California.

Fresh Butter and Eggs

Received daily by Voigt, Mahood & Co. TThs

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. TuS

Dried Apples,

Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Where to Procure China and Glassware,

At the very lowest rates and the finest, largest and most complete stock to select from, R. E. Breed & Co., China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Ask Your Grocer

For Davis's apple butter in gallon buckets. Wholesale by Voigt, Mahood & Co. TThs

The India Ale

manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, at the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. TThs

Jellies,

Catsup, Salad, Cream Alpine Sauce, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Latest Styles in China Ware,

Just received from the manufacturers in Europe, at very low prices. Call and examine stock, now open and on sale, R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Smoked Haddies,

Sun Fish, Dried Hake, Bloater Herring, White Fish, California Salmon, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Choice Pickles,

In three and five gallon kegs; also in barrels of 1,200 to 2,200 each; the cheapest in the city, at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Complete Dinner and Tea Setts.

In China and stone ware, at lower prices, and a larger stock to select from, R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Green Apples

Received daily by Voigt, Mahood & Co. TThs

To the Public.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
164 FOURTH AVENUE, March 15, 1871.

As our city is liable to a visitation of that terrible disease, *small-pox*, (it now being very prevalent in some of the Eastern cities), we would urge upon our citizens the importance of immediate vaccination. The Physician of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the office of the Board, No. 164 Fourth avenue, on Monday of each week, from 2 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of gratuitous vaccination, and all persons are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity.

By order of the Board of Health.
TuThs CROSBY GRAY, Health Officer.

Two Hundred Slack Half Barrels

For sale at Voigt, Mahood & Co.'s. TThs

Mantle Clocks and Ornaments.

A large and beautiful stock on sale, unequalled in this city, both in price and style, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Palace, No. 100 Wood street.

New Oil Barrels

For sale by Voigt, Mahood & Co. TThs

Abel's Prize Medal

Vegetable Hair Oils sold by Druggists. Try it.

MARRIED:

MULNIX—LIVERMORE—On Wednesday, January 25th, at Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, by Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., Mr. E. T. MULNIX, to Miss MOLLIE J. LIVERMORE, both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

HEAZLETON—On Sabbath morning, March 26, 1871, at his residence, No. 99 Penn street, EDWARD HEAZELTON, aged fifty-two years.

The funeral will take place from the Liberty street M. E. Church, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager....M. W. CANNING.
Engagement of the Charming Protean Artiste.
LIZZETTE BERNARD.
Who will make her second appearance on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Protean play, written expressly for her by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
ORIANA.
In which she will personate
FOUR CHARACTERS,
SING SIX SONGS,
EXECUTE SIX DANCES,
And accompany herself on the PIANO and BANJO.
Lizzette Bernard Matinee on Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS....Manager.
See this To-night, To-night. Now greatly enlarged, the beautiful sensation numbering in all just quarter of a hundred brilliant Young Lady Dancers, the Grand Alhambra Brunette and Blonde Ballet Troupe, led by the Great Four Dancing Stars of the four quarters of the Globe, Mlles. Betty Rigl, Emilie, Galletti, Ronzati and 25 Young Lady Dancers. Charley Howard as Uncle Jeff. Kynock and Smith, Morrissey and Emerson.

OPERA HOUSE.
V. E. BEAMER....Lessee and Manager.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 28th, THE BEST YET.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW.
NEW PANTOMIME.
Nickey Nubble, Always in Trouble.
Grand Olio. Family Matinee Wednesday Afternoon. Friday, March 31, Benefit of Maffitt and Bartholomew.

THE TWO-HEADED GIRL
COMBINATION!
CONSISTING OF
MILLIE CRISSIE, the renowned Two-headed Girl, Nature's Greatest Living Wonder.
MISS ANNIE SWAN,
THE FAMOUS NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, THE TALLEST PERSON ON EARTH, AND
Captain M. V. BATES,
THE GREAT KENTUCKY GIANT, THE TALLEST FINEST-LOOKING MAN LIVING.
Will hold Receptions for a Short Time at
MASONIC HALL,
Commencing Monday, April 3.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
COL. A. J. BATES, Business Director.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
ANNA DICKINSON
WILL LECTURE AT
Mercantile Library Hall,
ON
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
MARCH 30th and 31st.
Subject of First Lecture—"JOAN OF ARC."
Subject of Second Lecture—"MEN'S RIGHTS."
Admission 75 cents. No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEGHENY PARK
RESIDENCE,
CORNER OF
Irwin and Lincoln Avenues,
AT AUCTION.
Monday Evening, April 3d,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

At A. LEGGATE'S REAL ESTATE AND STOCK EXCHANGE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, will be sold the Property of J. P. Lyon, corner of Irwin and Lincoln avenues, Allegheny. The Lot is 25x198 feet to an alley. The House is a three-story Brick, neatly and substantially built, of handsome external appearance and fitted up internally with all the modern conveniences. The first floor contains Parlor 33 feet in length, large Drawing-room and Kitchen. The second floor has 3 Chambers and a Sitting Room. The third floor has 4 Chambers. Cemented Cellar underlies the whole House, is perfectly dry and contains Washhouse and Steam Heater. There are two Water Closets, Bathroom, Pantry, Storeroom and several Closets, Marble Mantles, Stationery Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Steam Registers, and handsome Gas Fixtures throughout, all the ceilings are high, every room is well lighted and ventilated and the whole House has a cheerful appearance. The exposure is east, the view of the Park very fine and extensive, and the adjacent Dwellings first-class. The advantage of possessing the corner of the two finest avenues in the city is apparent. In short, this is an exceedingly desirable Residence. Possession given by May 15, when the owner moves permanently to his country residence.

TERMS—Third cash; balance in four equal half yearly payments. The House will be exhibited to visitors every afternoon till day of sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
85 ACRES,
In Twenty-second Ward, Pittsburgh.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1871, at 8 o'clock, on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the undersigned, Trustee under the will of the Hon. William Wilkins, deceased, will expose to Public Sale the following described Real Estate to wit: that part of the estate of the Hon. William Wilkins, deceased, known as "Gun's Hill," situate in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, (formerly Liberty township,) and bounded by lands of heirs of Mrs. Campbell, Robert Phillips, heirs of David Irwin and others, containing 85 Acres and 95 perches, on which are erected a small Log House and Stable.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JAMES A. HUTCHISON, Trustee.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer. mh28,ap4,11tf

TRY HODGSONS EMBROCATION,
FOR RHEUMATISM.
T. S. HODGSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, McKeesport, Pa.
TThs

S. L. VERA,
PATERN AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN S. BROWN,
BELFAST, IRELAND.
TRADE { SHAMROCK LEAF. } MARK.
Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK. Superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric, and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
215 Church Street, New York.
TTh

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS,
Society Regalias, Badges of all kinds.
Companies and Societies Fitted Out with every article required.
J. M. MIGOOD & SON, Manufacturers,
27 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

FOR RHEUMATISM,
USE
HODGSON'S EMBROCATION.
TThs

TO ARRIVE—
5 cars prime Shelled Corn,
3 cars prime Ear Corn,
And for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.

J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 93 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.

AMERICAN BANK.
80 FOURTH AVENUE.
Cash Capital....$200,000.
JOHN FLOYD, President. W. FLOYD, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

J. HENDERSON & BROS.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines,
266 Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all Sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., &c., 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hardware, Coffee, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Straw, Batting Rag, Manilla and Roofing Papers.
Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third ave.

AUCTION SALES.

Iron Safes, Bank Furniture, &c

THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
WILL REMOVE TO ITS NEW BUILDING
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28th, 1871.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 29th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at the OLD LOCATION of the Dollar Savings Bank, No. 65 Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, the entire Bank Furniture, comprising Iron Safes, Stoves, Desks, Tables, Wardrobes, Carpets, Bookcase, Chairs, &c.

This is an unusual opportunity for business men to supply themselves with Office Safes and Furniture. The sale is positive, at 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, as the Dollar Savings Bank will remove on the day previous, and be prepared for business at its new, elegant and commodious Buildings, No. 124 Fourth avenue.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ECLIPSE GLASS WORKS.
Real Estate, Machinery, Tools, &c.,
In Borough of Temperanceville
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.

On the Premises, in Borough of Temperanceville, will be sold the Eclipse Glass Works, situate on Main street, and including an entire Square of Ground, being 200 feet by 300 feet, bounded by Main, Alexander, Water and Mill streets. The improvements thereon are

One Window Glass Factory;
One Vial and Bottle Factory;

Together with all the necessary Buildings for the Manufacture of Window Glass and Green Glassware.

The Buildings are of Brick, and put up in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; and are the most complete and convenient Glass Works in or about Pittsburgh. The Works are in perfect order, and fully equipped with Tools, Moulds, Machinery, &c., for carrying on the business.

At the same time the POTS, MOULDS, MATERIAL, &c., will also be sold. Terms at sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 256 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

On TUESDAY, April 4th, at three o'clock P. M., upon the premises, I will offer at auction, by order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., that valuable Lot of Land, situate on the southern side of Penn street, below Hand, or Ninth street, beginning on Penn street, forty-five feet eastwardly from the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, thence southwardly by a line through the middle of the western wall of the House, which is on said Lot, and parallel with Hand or Ninth street, 110 feet to Exchange alley; thence eastwardly by said alley 20 feet; thence northwardly by a line through the middle of the eastern wall of said House, and parallel with Hand or Ninth street 110 feet to Penn street; thence by Penn street westwardly 20 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a Three-story Brick Dwelling House (No. 256 Penn street), with Finished Basement, and with a Wash-house separate. Title clear.

Terms—One Hundred Dollars in hand at sale, residue of one-half on confirmation of sale by the Court, the other half in two equal payments, at six and twelve months from date of sale, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage upon Deed made and possession given, purchaser to pay for Stamps on Deed and Mortgage.

LUTHER H. SMITH,
Administrator of Charles G. Smith.
March 13, 1871. TuTh

FOR SALE,
The Fixtures
OF THE OLD
Connellsville Woolen Factory,
LOCATED AT CONNELLSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., CONSISTING OF

FIVE SETS CARDING MACHINES, in good running order; First Breaker in each Set is 41 inches wide; Second Breaker in each Set is 37 inches wide; Finishing Card is 31 inches wide.

THIRTY-THREE LOOMS, each 3 yards wide; SEVEN NARROW LOOMS, all in good condition and running order.

TWO WARPING MILLS, in good order and full width
ONE BRUSHING MACHINE.
ONE WIDE AND FIVE NARROW SHEARING MACHINES.
ONE WHIZZER.
TWO GIG MILLS.
ONE WOOL PICKER.
ONE CARD GUIDER.
ONE CYLINDER CARD GUIDER.
About TEN THOUSAND BOBBINS.
ONE COPPER DYEING POT, that will hold about Eight Hundred Gallons, &c., &c.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or address

Smith & Dawson,
No. 5 Monongahela House,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE,
At Brushton Station, Penna. R. R.,
TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES,
OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH.
Finished in first-class style, Marble Mantles, Boston Range, Water in Kitchen and Gas Pipes throughout. Will be sold on easy terms.
DITHRIDGE & SON.
TThstf Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street.

FOR SALE—
A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,
With Lot 50 feet front on Frankstown avenue, extending back 100 feet along a 20 feet alley. The House contains 8 Rooms, is suitable for a Boarding House, or could be turned into a good Storeroom. It is in a good situation, one square from Torrens Station. For particulars inquire of D. McGURK, Real Estate Agent, opposite Twenty-first ward School.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.
A new, first-class Dwelling, containing Ten Rooms, with Mansard Roof, situated on Union street, about three hundred feet from brow of the hill, and about five minutes' walk from Inclined Plane. Board Walk the entire distance. Lot 100 feet square, filled with a choice assortment of Fruit Trees in bearing condition. For particulars inquire of ATWELL & LEE.
131 Second avenue.

STOCK SALES.

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS, EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 28th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield st.
10 shares M. and M. National Bank;
4 shares Allegheny National Bank;
20 shares Ewalt Street Bridge Co.;
10 shares Monongahela Incline Plane;
12 shares Columbia Oil Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM,
HODGSON'S
EMBROCATION.
TThs

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office: No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
B. C. LEVI.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS